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METROPOLITAN
SPECIAL COLLECTION

Engraved by T. Mathews from a Drawing by J. Halsell for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Boston Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors Aug. 1, 1807 by W. Clarke, New Bond. Str.

THE

Antiquarian Itinerary,

COMPRISING SPECIMENS OF

ARCHITECTURE,

MONASTIC, CASTELLATED, AND DOMESTIC;

With other Vestiges of

ANTIQUITY IN GREAT BRITAIN.

ACCOMPANIED WITH DESCRIPTIONS.

VOL. VI.

London:

PUBLISHED FOR THE PROPRIETORS,

BY WM. CLARKE, NEW BOND STREET; J. MURRAY, ALBEMARLE STREET; S. BAGSTER, STRAND; J. M. RICHARDSON, CORNHILL; SHERWOOD AND CO. PATERNOSTER ROW; AND G. COWIE AND CO. IN THE POULTRY.

1816.

5/1966
(7660011)

CHELSEA

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Engraved by J. Greig, from a Drawing by F. W.L. Stockdale, for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Salford Church Bedfordshire.

Published for the Proprietors, Sept.r 1.1817, by W. Clarke, New Bond. Street.

SALFORD CHURCH,

BEDFORDSHIRE.

SALFORD, in the hundred of Manshed, and deanery of Flitt, lies on the borders of Buckinghamshire, about twelve miles south-west of Bedford. It was formerly the property of a family, who took their name from the place, afterwards of the Drakelows; and, at a later period, of the Charnochs, of Hulcot, from whom it passed by marriage to the Herveys, of Chilton, in Buckinghamshire: it is now the joint property of the four daughters of the late Rev. Edward Hervey.

The church is a simple but ancient building, having windows of Gothic architecture, but differing very little in its external appearance from numerous other places of worship. The interior is worth the notice of the antiquary, containing some very ancient monuments of a family, who bore for their arms a plain chevron: but the one most deserving of attention has the effigies of a crusader, with an angel at his head, and two lions at feet, under an ogie arch, very superbly ornamented: who the recumbent figure is meant to represent, is entirely unknown. The great tithes of Salford, which were once appropriated to the priory of Newenham, are now the property of Mrs. Barbara Hervey, sole patroness to the vicarage, which is united to Hulcot.

In 1807, an act of Parliament passed for inclosing the parish of Salford. It appears, by the preamble to the act, that the *manor* of Salford is vested in the warden and fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, and that it is the impropriation only which is vested in the co-heiresses of the Hervey family, Mrs. Barbara Hervey, Mary Adams, widow, Edward Orlebar Smith, and Charlotte, his wife, and the Rev. John Burton Water, and Barbara, his wife. By the act above-mentioned, allotments of land were given in lieu of tythes.

Engraved by J. Greig from a Drawing by Arthur Harrison Esqr. for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Wrexcham, Denbighshire.

Published for the Proprietors Augt. 1.1817, by W. Clarke New Bond St.

WREXHAM,

DENBIGHSHIRE,

Is situated on the great road from Shrewsbury to Chester; and has a great claim to remote antiquity, for it is noticed in the Saxon chronicle, under the name of Wrightelesham. It is in a flourishing condition, extremely populous, and of such size and consequence, as to have obtained from *Mr. Pennant*, the appellation of the Metropolis of North Wales.

The Church, formerly collegiate, the glory, not only of the place, but of the surrounding country, may vie with many cathedrals, and is ranked among the seven wonders of North Wales. Erected on the site of the former one, destroyed by fire at a period when the pointed, or English Ecclesiastic style of architecture had passed the acme, having, by the indulgence of too finical a taste, protuberantly run out into what has been termed, "The tawdry turgid Gothic;" it exhibits a specimen of design, proportion, and moderated decoration, perhaps not surpassed, if equalled, by any edifice built in the reign of Henry the Seventh.

This beautiful edifice consists of a chancel, pentagonal in shape, nave, two collatoral aisles, and a lofty quadrangular tower at the west end. The windows of the aisles have a flat pointed arch, and the mullions ornamented at top with

tracery ; between which are buttresses, terminated in slender crocketted pinnacles. The windows of the cleresty are narrower than those of the aisles, the arches rather approximating to the sharp pointed style ; and the embattled parapet has diminishing crocketted pinnacles, corresponding with those of the aisles. The tower, elevated 135 feet, is a chef d'œuvre of our architectural display. The shape is quadrangular, with handsome set-off abutments, terminating in crocketted pinnacles ; and the summit is crowned by four pierced lantern turrets, that rise twenty-four feet above the open-work and balustrade, to each of which is attached a circular staircase. The three exposed sides are decorated with various embellishments. Statues of thirty saints, full in dimensions, placed in the niches of the buttresses, while they enrich the building, display the advanced progress statuary had made at the close of the fifteenth century.

The interior is spacious, and the side-aisles separated from the nave by handsome clustered columns, surmounted by arches of moderate point, over the capitals of which are several pieces of grotesque carving.

The ceiling of the roof is peculiarly handsome, being composed of ribs in wainscoat oak, imitative of the grained work in stone, of the antecedent period. The corbels, supporting the bearing timbers, are carved, and grotesque heads, with various shields, exhibit the arms of those, who, by their advice or pecuniary aid, promoted the erection of this noble structure.

Drawn & Engraved by W Wells for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Little Warley Hall, Essex.

Published for the Proprietors Augst 1.1817 by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

LITTLE WARLEY,

ESSEX,

Lies east of Great Warley, and on that account is called East Warley: it is otherwise styled, in records, *Semetes*, and in Latin, *De Septim Molis*, and *Septem Moleir*, evidently meaning that it once contained seven mills.

Anciently this parish belonged to the church of St. Paul: William the Conqueror gave it to William, bishop of London, because it formerly belonged to his see. How and when the bishop parted with the manor does not appear; but they had the advowson of the church as late as the year 1327.

It appears William de Semeles was possessed of this manor in the reign of king Henry the Third; and soon after, it seems to have been in the Burnet family, and *Petronilla de Bello manso*, Pernel de Belhouse, who died in 1296, held of the inheritance of Phillip Burnet, by the rent of one penny per annum, one messuage in Warte-Semeles, 280 acres of arable, 18 of meadow, 15 of pasture, 33 rent of assize. And Malcolm was her son and heir. But how Burnet came to be interested here, nothing shows, nor how the bishop's right, acknowledged in Doomsday-book, came to be defeated.

Little Warley Hall stands near the Church, and is pleasantly situated, with a fine prospect over the vale below. The building is ancient, and much decayed. It is at present (with an extensive farm), occupied by J. Parsons, esq.

The Church, dedicated to St. Peter, is of one piece with the chancel, and tiled. The tower was new built of brick in 1718, and contains one bell.

This rectory has been in the gift of the ancient family of Tyrell, of Heron, ever since the year 1382.

Mr. Pocklington, of this place, attorney, gave 18*l.* a year for ever to the use of the poor of this parish, and tied lands here for the payment. Three houses, with gardens, are also for their use.

Little Warley is rated to the land tax at 574*l.*

Drawn & Engraved by W. Wallis for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

East Horndon Church Essex.

Published for the Proprietors Aug. 1817 by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

EAST THORNDON CHURCH,

ESSEX.

The Church at East Thorndon, or East Horndon, as it is frequently termed, is a small, irregular, brick building, apparently constructed at different periods, and having a tower at the west end, strengthened by massy buttresses. The centre consists of a nave and chancel: the latter has an octagonal ceiling of wood, and is ornamented with carved shields of arms, roses, and other figures. On the south side are chapels of the Tyrell and Petre families: in the former, on a flat stone, is a quaint Latin inscription, in memory of sir John Tyrell, knight, who suffered greatly for his adherence to Charles the First. On the north side are also two chapels, one of which is much ornamented, and contains an ancient mutilated monument, having the date 1400 on a rim of brass, most of which is worn away: this is supposed to have been erected in memory of the Tyrells, who were lords of the manor of Heron in this parish. Another mutilated monument commemorates sir John Tyrell and his wife, Alice, with the date 1422. The font, a square massy stone, is carved with intersecting arches, and other ornaments. Heron Hall, the mansion of the Tyrells, was pulled down about the year 1790, with the exception of two round towers,

which yet remain. A spacious farm-house, with offices, &c. have been built upon its site.

Horndon is pleasantly situated on a hill, but had formerly a market on Saturday, which has been discontinued many years, and a fair on the 29th of June. This place has a good prospect of the neighbouring hills, and the other side of the Thames, as far as the Hope. It lies in the direct road from Chelmsford, through Billericay, to Tilbury Fort, and the other road from London to Southend, from whence there is a coach comes every other day. Horndon is twenty-six miles from London, and within two miles of those hills, so much noted for the fine prospects, both by sea and land, called Langdon Hills.

Published for the Proprietors July 1.1817. by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

MOTTESTON CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

Motteston commands delightful prospects of the sea, and at a small distance appears to be almost surrounded with woods; in this parish are about one hundred and sixty inhabitants. Upon the shore is a point of land, called Sedmore Point, and near it a small cove, called Boathaven. The manor-house, near the church, was the birth-place of Sir John Cheke, tutor to King Edward the VIth, and one of the first introducers of Greek learning into this country. The view of Freshwater Cliffs, from many parts of the road near Motteston, is extremely beautiful: it will not, indeed, be easy to point out a more charming assemblage of hill, vale, cliff, and sea prospects.

Not far from Motteston is the sequestered village of Brock it lies in a recess between two contiguous mountains, which shelter it from the "pitiless pelting of the storm." At the end of the village is Brook house, the residence of Mr. Howe, the lord of the manor. The situation of Brook church, from the valley below, is very picturesque and singular: there is something peculiarly rural and pleasant in the appearance of this little village, and the scenery near it. There is a very beautiful spot, a little below the church, on the left side of the road, and just above the field and lawn which joins Mr. Howe's house. From the upper part of

Brook Down, is a delightful display of the fertility of the villages of Shorwell, Brixton, Motteston, and Brook. Nuts of the hazel kind are found in the soil on a part of Brook shore, which the country people call *Noah's nuts.*

Engraved by ... Wale ... from a Drawing by W. Hamlet Esq.r for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Norris Castle Isle of Wight.

Published ... May 1st 1807 by R. Hindley New Bond Str.

NORRIS CASTLE,

ISLE OF WIGHT.

THE island has here to boast its most stately ornament, placed on the conspicuous northern point opposite the main land. In this situation has lord H. Seymour, erected a noble mansion, in a style of grandeur which Mr. Wyatt has adapted at once for the ornament of the neighbourhood and the enjoyment of its peculiar advantage. The northern extremity, called Old Castle Point, from a fort which no longer exists, is the commencement of this estate, extending to the summit where the road approaches from East Cowes, passing a lofty tower, placed as a sea-mark on the highest ground, and descending a little the fine slope, the noble pile appears, displaying its stately elegance, and enjoying, in comfortable grandeur, all the charms of view almost unbounded.

Looking beyond its extended range of castellated turrets, appears the fine expanse of water, dividing the island from the main land. The new forest and Southampton river, the Hampshire coast to Portsmouth, and shipping of every kind, afford a picture than which a finer cannot well be conceived.

The grounds descend with a bold slope to the water, and rise finely above the mansion, abounding with trees, and ornamented by a range of buildings in a corresponding style,

that, within embattled walls, and turret-crowned gateways, includes all the conveniences of stabling and farm; every thing being at once devoted to improvement as well as ornamental elegance. The long range of stately battlements, with the intervening turrets, impart an air of grandeur to the numerous apartments; though the principal are those comprising the large square and round tower, whence is the noble view along the island.

But the principal front is still more stately. There is a grand entrance, through a massive gate, into an inner court, surrounded by offices of every description. The principal building at the eastern side, embellishes the view from Ryde to Portsmouth.

Engraved by J. Greig, from a Drawing by G. Francis, for the Antiquities.

The Chapel at Porchester Castle, Hants.

Published for the Proprietors Sept. 1, 1817, by Wilkinson, New, and Co.

PORTCHESTER CASTLE,

HANTS.

Portchester Castle takes its name from the village wherein it stands, which is five miles north-west of Portsmouth. Both the founder, and the time when this castle was built, are unknown; but it is universally acknowledged to be of great antiquity.

The castle is a square, whose internal side is four hundred and forty feet; its area contains four acres, four chains, and and seven perches. The walls are six feet thick, and about fifteen high, having in many places a passage round them, covered with a parapet. It has eighteen towers of various shapes, including those of the keep; and is surrounded on the north, west, and south sides, by a ditch of different breadths, fifteen feet deep. The entrance is on the west side, through a gate, thirty feet deep, and fourteen wide, under a square tower. On the inside, over the gate, are two projecting figures, somewhat resembling Egyptian sphinxes. In the east wall, directly opposite this gate, is another of like dimensions. There are likewise two sally-ports.

The keep encompasses a parallelogram of sixty-five by one hundred and fifteen feet. It has four towers, three of them standing on the outside wall; one of which, much larger

than the rest, forms the north-west angle of the square; the fourth stands at the south-east corner of this building. Here are many rooms, several very large, and some arched with stone; among them, one which appears to have been a chapel, (a view of which is engraved.) The entrance is through a gate, on the south side, only eight feet wide. Several of these towers, as well as part of the walls, are now in ruins.

Towards the south-east part of the area of the square stands St. Mary's, or the parish church of Portchester, which has manifest marks of great antiquity: the interior is richly decorated, and likewise contains an ancient font of curious workmanship.

The castle formerly belonged to the family of the Nortons, and afterwards to that of the Whiteheads, who conveyed it to Alexander, father of Robert Thislethwaite, esq. the present proprietor.

In the last and two preceding wars it was rented by the government, for the keeping of the Spanish and French prisoners. Of the latter there were, in the year 1761, upwards of four thousand confined in this place. This occasioned several temporary buildings and conveniences to be erected; the pulling of these down, together with the breaches made by the prisoners in attempting to escape, has not a little co-operated with time in his depradations on this ancient structure.

Engraved by W. Wallis. From a Drawing by J. Hassell. for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Shanklin Church. Isle of Wight.

Published for the Proprietors. Sept.r 1.1817. by W. Clarke. New Bond Street

ST. BONIFACE, OR BONCHURCH AND SHANKLIN CHURCH,

ISLE OF WIGHT, HAMPSHIRE.

The Church, which is dedicated to St. Boniface, is of Saxon antiquity, and was, no doubt, one of the first where the Christian religion was taught in this island. The contiguity of its shores to those of France naturally induced the first preachers of the gospel to attempt the conversion of the fishermen upon this coast. The tombstones bear a resemblance to those that are met with in the sepulchral remains of those periods. The entrance of the Church is a beautiful and perfect Saxon arch; the portico is clearly of Norman architecture, being added after the conquest. There is nothing remarkable in this church but its antiquity and site, and having a delightful prospect of the ocean. The meadow below the church is a beautiful object, and affords a very uncommon instance of fertility so near the open sea. At the bottom of the field is an excellent little cove for bathing.

Here is an hotel lately built for the accommodation of strangers, at a very considerable expense, the support of which entirely depends upon the encouragement given to it by those who visit this part of the island for the sake of its extraordinary beauties. At a short distance from this inn is

a beautiful spot belonging to the Popham family, an heiress of which married the late colonel Hill. The place is at present the residence of Thomas Bowdler, esq. and is much admired for the picturesque beauties of the gardens and adjacent grounds, which were, some years ago, laid out with great taste and judgment by the Colonel and Mrs. Hill. The house contains one picture of the very first class, which (together with the gardens) is allowed to be seen on all days, except Sundays, by any persons sending their names in writing for that purpose.

In this obscure village was born the celebrated admiral Hobson, who flourished in Queen Anne's reign; he was brought up a tailor, but his predilection for the sea-service, and his great bravery and conduct, raised him from the lowest station to the highest rank in the navy.

Mr. Hadfield had placed a flag-staff on the summit of a most picturesque rock, and fixed a small battery adjoining to it; from hence strangers may see the romantic situation and beauties of Bonchurch to great advantage, far more so than from any other point of view: to this rock, by the owner's permission, travellers may have free access; and as it commands a finer assemblage of romantic, picturesque, and marine scenery than any other spot in the neighbourhood, it ought to be particularly examined.

Whoever passes through Bonchurch, should be advised by all means to follow the carriage road along the steep hill above the church, in the road to SHANKLIN, as if they turn into the foot-path, which the chaise-drivers frequently point out to them, they will lose one of the most magnificent views

Engraved ... Wells, from a Drawing by J. Inigo Richards, in the Antiquarian Itinerary

St. Boniface Church Isle of Wight.

Published for the Proprietors, Sept. 1st 1818, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

in their whole route. To those who travel in the contrary direction to that which we are describing, viz. from Shanklin towards Bonchurch, this advice will be particularly acceptable, as the finest and first view of the Undercliff is entirely lost by turning out of the carriage-road on foot, at the top of the hill, merely to save a few yards in distance. As the steepness of the hill usually induces the traveller to quit his carriage here, the caution will be found useful.

To those who have time and inclination, we would recommend the examination of an highly-interesting scene, in the neighbourhood of Bonchurch, hitherto almost unknown to strangers, and indeed, from the remoteness and privacy of its situation, nearly so to the greater part of the inhabitants of the island. It can only be seen on foot or on horseback. The stranger, when arrived at the foot of Bonchurch hill, near the church, is to inquire for the foot-road to Luccombe, through East-end; he will pass through Bonchurch farm-yard, and two or three fields beyond, before he arrives at the scene we allude to, commencing with a very striking view of a landslip which took place six years since, and is, in many respects, more beautiful and romantic than that at Knowles. Pursuing the foot-path about half a mile through this wild scene, the eye is gratified by a quick succession of most majestic rocks; many fragments of which, interspersed with trees and bushes, lie scattered about in the most striking manner that can be conceived. Every interesting feature of the Undercliff is concentrated into this spot, and is included within a walk of about one mile and back again, commencing from the bottom of Bonchurch hill. The

real admirers of the beautiful and sublime ought not to pass the scene unnoticed. Those who travel from Shanklin to Undercliff, and wish to see this interesting scene, should walk from Luccombe Chine, through East-end, to Bonchurch-Farm.

Engd. by Abbott & Carrington from a Drawing by W. Havell. for the Proprietors Lines &c.

Patricksbourne Church, Kent.

Published for the Proprietors May 1.1819 by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

PATRICKSBOURNE,

KENT.

PATRICKSBOURNE, at the time of the Domesday Survey, formed part of the estates of the Bishop of Baieux; but shortly after the disgrace of that ambitious prelate, it seems to have been separated into the two moieties, afterwards known by the appellations of Patricksbourne Merton, and Patricksbourne Cheyney. The former was held by Margery de Bourne, who carried it in marriage to John de Pratellis, or de Pratis, who, about the year 1200, gave it to his newly-erected priory of Beaulieu, in Normandy; and a cell of Augustine canons, subordinate to that foundation, was established here. In the first of Henry the Fourth, the then inmates had licence from the king to alienate it to the priory of the same order at Merton, in Surrey; and as parcel of the estates of that house, it was granted, after the Dissolution, to sir Thomas Cheyney, K. G. of Shurland, who thus became possessed of the whole manor, the moiety, called Patricksbourne Cheyney, having descended to him from sir Alexander de Cheyney, to whom it had been given by sir William de Say, in the reign of Henry the Third. Henry, afterwards lord Cheyney, sold it to sir Thomas Herbert; and, after passing through several intermediate possessors,

it was purchased, about the year 1704, of the Braems, by John Taylor, esq. who had previously settled at Bifrons, a seat near Patricksbourne Church; and from him it has descended to Edward Taylor, esq. M. P. the present owner. The great uncle of this gentleman was the celebrated Dr. Brook Taylor, author of a Treatise on Lineal Perspective, who died in 1731: his brother, colonel Herbert Taylor, was private secretary to the king, and previously was private secretary and aid-de-camp to the Duke of York. Bifrons was so called from a house with a double front, (built by the Bargraves, of whom was the well-known Dean Bargrave,) which was taken down about thirty years ago, by the rev. E. Taylor, who erected the present mansion, a respectable brick structure, nearly on the same site. The situation is somewhat low, but the grounds are beautiful.

Patricksbourne Church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a small fabric, consisting of a nave and chancel, with a square tower, surmounted by a spire on the south side, and a small chapel adjoining to it, opening into the nave. That this edifice was built in the Norman times, is unquestionable; though some alterations have been made at subsequent periods. It is probably of nearly the same date as the Church at Barfreston, if an inference may be drawn from a correspondence of character in the doorways, and a similarity of form in its principal east window: in this, however, the dividing rays were not terminated by regal heads. The principal entrance, which opens from the tower on the south side, is most highly enriched with sculpture, great part of which is in fine preservation; though the subjects in the

Entrance to Patrick Stewart's Church.

Published according to Act of Parliament, July 1. 1817 by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

Engraved by ... for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Entrance to Brinkburn Church

Published ... July 1817 by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

[Pl. 2.]

space immediately above the door, appear to have been intentionally mutilated: a small portion of the outer range of sculpture, on each side is also hidden from view by two enormous brick buttresses, which have been built as supports to the tower. The entrance is formed by a recessed semicircular arch, or rather range of arches, each rising above the other, and sustained upon imposts, resting on the wall, and on circular columns. All the capitals are sculptured with varied foliage, the stems of which, in one instance, proceed from the mouth of a human head. Every range of stones forming the face of the arch, displays a distinct character of ornament, and almost every stone is sculptured differently. Wyverns, winged monsters, and animals, birds, human heads in various positions, encircled by foliage, and foliage of divers kinds, are all combined in the embellishments of this entrance: the space above the transom contains two ranges of stones, the uppermost sculptured with a representation of God the Father in the centre, with angels at the sides: and the lowermost with dragons, a dog couchant, foliage, &c. Over the outward moulding of the arch, the work is carried up pyramidically, having in the centre a semicircular arched niche, containing a mutilated figure of the Lamb. In the side of the tower, at some distance above this, but more modern, is a square stone framing, the centre of which has the twelve hours in relief. A smaller Norman doorway, now disused, has opened into the chancel, and displays a series of ornamental mouldings, partly springing from a slender column on each side, having large capitals, sculptured with foliage: above is a broken statue, probably of the

Virgin. The nave is separated from the chancel by a large semicircular arch: a similar arch, rising from square piers, with capitals, having the billet ornament, forms the communication between the chancel and the chapel: the latter, which is appropriated to the owners of the manor, is neatly fitted up as a pew; and in the window are two small paintings on glass; one of them of the Crucifixion, and the other, of the Woman washing Christ's feet. The church contains several memorials of the Taylor and Denne families; and in the church, in the space between the buttresses of the chapel, is the tomb of Mary Taylor, eldest daughter of John Taylor, esq. who died in March, 1771, in her ninety-first year, and whose character is thus commemorated; probably, by lady Young:

Beneath this marble rests the mortal part
Of her who once delighted every heart:
How good she was, and what her virtues were,
Her guardian angels can alone declare:
The friend that now this little tribute pays,
Too exquisitely feels to speak her praise:
Yet would'st thou know the pious life she spent,
How many from her hands receiv'd content,
How many breasts, that poverty had chill'd,
Her charity with peace, with rapture fill'd,
The village nigh shall gratify thy ears,
And tell thee, some with words, but most with tears.

The vicinity of Patricksbourne is much occupied by villas and gentlemen's residences.

HIGHAM, now the property of James Hallet, esq. is an erection in the villa style; he purchased it about the year 1781 of Mr. Geoghagan, whose wife was a co-heiress of the rev. Dr. J. Corbet, who had obtained it by his marriage with Elizabeth, sister of sir Hewit Aucher, whose family had possessed this estate from the time of Henry the Eighth. The house occupies a very pleasant and commanding situation, and is in every respect a very desirable residence.

NACKINGTON HOUSE is another villa, not far removed from Patricksbourne, and is in the family of Richard Milles, esq. who formerly represented the city of Canterbury in three successive parliaments, and whose father purchased this estate about the year 1780. The house stands on rather an extensive lawn, and the grounds are richly diversified. Some of the timber is exceedingly fine.

HEPPINGTON, the property and residence of Henry Godfrey Fausset, esq. is another seat of this vicinity. The great grandfather of the present proprietor acquired this estate by marriage with the heiress of Henry Godfrey, esq. He afterwards took down the old family mansion, and erected in its place, and on its site, the present noble building. It is impossible to speak in moderate terms of the beautiful prospects which are commanded from this house, almost every turn presenting scenes of the most picturesque and pleasing kind: as far as wood and water, hill and dale, meadow and cultivated ground can gratify the eye, or please the sense, this estate is enriched and beautiful.

The rev. Bryan Fausset, the grandfather of the present hospitable owner, formed a curious and extensive collec-

tion of Roman antiquities, many of them found on the estate, or in the neighbourhood. This collection still remains at Heppington.

Engraved by J. Greig, from a Drawing by J. Mallett, for the Antiquarian Itinerary

Tattersal Castle Lincolnshire.

Published for the Proprietors Aug. 1.1817. by W. Clarke, New Bond St.

TATTERSHALL CASTLE,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

TATTERSAL, or Tattershall, is a small market-town, situated on the river Bain, just before it joins the Witham. This place formed a part of the possessions which William the Conqueror granted to Eudo, one of his Norman followers, a descendant of whom built a stately castle here. But the present fortress was erected by sir Ralph Cromwell, treasurer of the exchequer, in the reign of Henry the Sixth, and is now in the possession of Lord Fortescue.

This stately edifice stands on a level moor, surrounded by two great fosses, the outer one formed of earth, the inner one being faced with brick, ten feet deep, which is occasionally filled with water from the river. It was intended originally as a place of defence, and was progressively raised to great height and extent. In the civil wars it was, however, much dilapidated. The only part that at present remains is a square tower, of brick, flanked by four octangular embattled turrets, which are crowned with spires, covered with lead: the height is above two hundred feet, and divided into four stories. The main walls were carried to the top of the fourth story, where a capacious machicolation enclosed the tower, on which there is a parapet wall of great thickness, with arches: this was

to protect the persons employed over the machicolations. Upon these arches is a second platform and parapet, containing embrasures; above which the spired turrets rise to a considerable height. The Tower is constructed upon ponderous groined arches, which support the ground floors: in one of these there is a large open fire-place, adorned with sculptured foliage and emblematic devices, such as the treasury bags and shields of the Cromwell arms, with the motto, "*n'aime je droit*," *&c.* On the second floor is another fire-place, decorated in a similar manner; and over these was a third story, with a flat roof. In the east wall are some narrow galleries, curiously arched, through which there were communications from the grand stairs, in the south-east turret, to the principal apartments.

The Church, built in the form of a cross, stands near the outer moat, and is a most beautiful and spacious edifice. Perhaps few churches have suffered more dilapidations than this. It consisted of a nave, having five large arches on a side, and eight cleresotry windows, placed in pairs, a transept, and a magnificent choir. The windows of the latter were glazed with beautiful stained glass, which was removed by a late earl of Exeter to the Chapel of Burleigh, on condition that he replaced it with plain glass, which could have been done at the moderate sum of forty pounds; but this part of the contract being shamefully neglected, has caused the inside to suffer greatly from the weather, the screen and stalls of wood richly carved being entirely rotten, although the walls, roof, and pavement remain perfect.

The Town Hall Boston Lincolnshire

Published for the Proprietors Sept.1.1817 by W.Clarke, New Bond Street.

BOSTON,

LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE chief town in the division of Holland for population and trade, is situated on the river Witham, or, as named by Leland, *Lindis*, about five miles from its mouth, and thirty south-east of Lincoln. The parish is about two miles in length, and one in breadth; and the town occupies about half of that extent. It is a market and borough town, incorporated as early as the fifth year of king John's reign, and sent members to the national council in the time of king Edward the Second. In succeeding reigns, by new charters, it obtained many privileges and immunities. In a charter, dated the thirty-seventh year of Henry the Eighth, it was declared a borough, to be governed by a corporation, consisting of a mayor, twelve aldermen, and eighteen common councilmen, or burgesses; a recorder, town clerk, six constables, a coroner, two serjeants at mace, and a clerk of the market. The mayor and burgesses to be a body corporate, and to implead, or to be impleaded, by the name of, "The Mayor and Burgesses of Boston, in the county of Lincoln," with the privilege to hold two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday; and two fairs annually, on the feast of St. George, and the feast of St. James; and during the

same, to hold courts of *pie poudre*. By a charter, dated in the time of Elizabeth, the mayor and burgesses were empowered to hold a court of admiralty, for the port and creeks of Boston; and, in the reign of James the First, still farther privileges were granted.

In early history little is found respecting this place; though, from its situation, it probably obtained very early notice. Stukely says, that the Romans built a fort at the entrance of the Witham, and had a ferry over the river at *Redstone Gowt*, about a furlong distance from the south entrance of the present town; and that an old Roman foundation was dug up here, with an urn, containing ashes, a small pot with an ear to it, an iron key, and an urn lined "with lead, full of red earth and bones, unquestionably Roman."

In the early part of the reign of Edward the Second, a *staple** was established at Boston, for wool, leather, tin, lead, and other mercantile articles. By the roll of the "high fleet" of Edward the Third, Boston appears to have been then a considerable place; for it furnished a quota of *sixteen ships* to the "maritime militia." Subsequent to that the town gradually declined in the commercial scale; and about sixty years ago it sunk so low, as nearly to lose the whole of its trade, owing to the navigation of the Witham

* Leland says, "the staple and stiliard houses yet remain." In the bite of the river, a building stands, which goes by the name of *Stilyard*. This was probably the site of the ancient custom-house, where, while the staple privileges remained, the commodities were weighed, by means of a large steelyard, or weighing machine.

Engraved by H. Worrall from a Drawing by Uttwell for the Antiquarian Repository

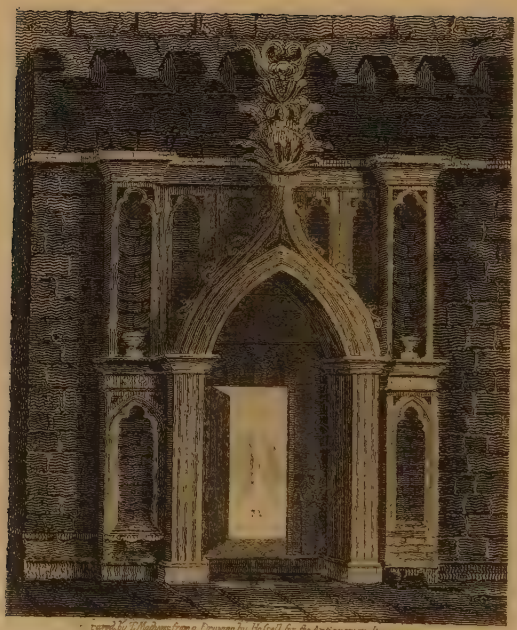
Market Place, Boston, Lincolnshire.

Published, for the Proprietors, Dec. 1, 1817, by W. Clarke, New Bond St.

being choaked with *silt*. The *barges*, or flat vessels, which required only a small draught of water, could then reach the quays only at high spring tides. But on cutting a new channel from the town to Dogdyke, an extent of twelve miles, the river was again rendered navigable. The Holland fens being inclosed about forty years since, the produce of 22,000 acres of rich cultivated land came to the market; and these occasioned an increase of shipping from five or six, to seventy or eighty vessels, exclusive of other small craft. And the inclosure and draining of *Wildmore*, with the *east* and *west fens*, which consist of about 41,000 acres, lately carried into effect, together with the improvement of the port under the direction of Mr. Rennie, will be greatly conducive to the wealth and population of the place. The foreign trade is principally to the north of Europe, and consists of imports of deals, battens, balks, hemp, iron, linen, &c. Its export trade is chiefly coasting, and consists of corn and other provisions, with an occasional back freight of coals from Sunderland and Newcastle. Of late quantities of coals from Sunderland have been brought down the Trent and Witham. Formerly Boston had several religious houses, among which was St. Botolph's priory, founded, according to Leland, by St. Botolph, in the time of the Saxons, whence the town derived both its origin and its name. Besides which there was a priory near the sea, dedicated to St. Mary; four friaries of Austin, black, grey, and white friars; and three colleges, dedicated to St. Mary, Corpus Christi, and St. Peter. The chief object of curiosity and beauty in the town is the Church, which is a large, elegant, and interesting pile of architecture; at once an

honour to the taste and science of our ancient artists, and to the religious zeal of the people. At what time it was built is not ascertained. Stukeley says, that the first stone was laid by dame *Margery Tilney*, in the year 1309; and "that she put five pounds upon it, as did Sir John Twesdale, the vicar, and Richard Stevenson, a like sum; and that these were the greatest sums at that time given*." It is dedicated to St. Botolph, the tutelar saint of mariners, and is supposed to be the largest church, without cross aisles, in the kingdom. The nave is extremely lofty and grand; and the ceiling, representing a stone vaulting, is said to be of Irish oak. It consists of fourteen groined arches, with light spandrils, which, by their elegant curves, intersections, and embossments, produce a beautiful effect. The upper part of the nave is lighted by twenty-eight elegant windows, between the springs of the arches. Beneath these, and on each side of the nave, is an aisle, the roofs of which were formerly lined with flat ceilings, divided into a great number of compartments, each ornamented with historic painting; but these becoming impaired, were replaced by ceilings, in some degree corresponding with that of the nave. The latter is divided by an open screen into two unequal parts; that on the west side, being about one-third, forms a noble area; that on the east, containing the other two-thirds, is used for the performance of divine worship. The chancel, which is spacious and lofty, has on each side ranges of stalls, the seats of which are ornamented with grotesque carvings, and over these formerly were canopies, highly embellished with foliage

* Itin. Curios.



Drawn by T. Hastings from a Drawing by Hasell, for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

South Entrance to Boston Church

Published for the Proprietors Oct. 1. 1797 by W. Clarke, New Bond St.

Boston Church Lincolnshire.

and fret work. The altar is of oak, in the Corinthian order, which, though beautiful, must disgust the eye of taste, as not being in unison with the style of the building. It is enriched by a copy of Ruben's celebrated picture, "The taking down from the Cross," executed by P. Mequignon, and was the gift of Richard Smith, esq. It is a received opinion, that the Tower was built after the model of that belonging to the great church of Antwerp; and comparing it with the print of that structure, drawn and engraved by Hollar, there is evidently a great similarity. It is peculiarly handsome, and measures 282 feet in height. The shape and altitude of this part of the structure, with the extreme richness of the tracery, windows, buttresses, pinnacles, lantern, &c. conspire to render it an object of general attraction and admiration. It may, perhaps, without depreciating other similar edifices, be pronounced the most elegant tower in England. It is divided into four stories, exclusive of an ornamented basement. In the lower tier are three large windows, full of mullions and tracery. In the next story there are two windows on each front, with ogee canopies: and above these is the third story, having one large window in each front. This division is crowned with a parapet, embattled wall, and an octangular lantern, which has a window in each face, and is connected with the corner pinnacles by flying buttresses. The length of the church, from the western door in the tower to the east wall in the chancel, is two hundred and ninety feet, and the breadth of the nave and aisles ninety-nine feet.

Besides the church, Boston contains a meeting-house for the sect called Independents, a general Baptist chapel, a

Calvinistic Baptist chapel, an Arminian Methodistic chapel, and another chapel for a sect who style themselves *Universalists*.

Among the charitable foundations in this town, is the free *grammar school*, which was first endowed by a grant, dated 17th of January, 1554, of lands in the time of Queen Mary; but, as appears by an inscription over the entrance, the school was not erected till the ninth year of Elizabeth.

A *charity school* was founded by a Mr. Laughton, for twenty-five boys, who are to be sons of free burgesses, and are admissible at the age of seven years. They remain till they arrive at fourteen, when each boy, as he goes off the foundation, is entitled to receive ten pounds as a premium to put him apprentice, provided he be bound to a free burgess.

The *blue-coat school*, established about the year 1713, is supported chiefly by subscription, and admits thirty boys, to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetic; and twenty girls, who are instructed in reading, knitting, and plain work.

In the year 1795, a *general dispensary* was instituted, which has been laudably supported by subscription; and from which the poor of the town and neighbourhood have received very considerable benefit.

A permanent *library* was established in 1799, which, with various reading societies, evince, that the inhabitants of Boston have a taste for literature, and that, amidst other pleasures, they do not neglect those which arise from the cultivation of the mind.

A *theatre*, on a large scale, was erected, and fitted up in the modern style, in the year 1806.

But among the greatest improvements which have been made in this town may be ranked that of deepening the channel of the river, and enlarging the harbour, which have been effected from the designs of the scientific engineer, Mr. Rennie. Part of the plan, which has been put in execution, is the erection of an *iron bridge*. It consists of a single arch, the small segment of a large circle, eighty-six feet in the span; and the breadth, including the cornice on each side, is thirty-nine feet. A circumstance observable in this bridge, and which is a striking feature in all Mr. Rennie's structures of this kind is, the placing the abutments so deep and low, as to relieve the convexity of the arch: so that, instead of the artificial and inconvenient hills which bridges usually occasion in the road, the passage is, by this means, permitted to keep an horizontal direction. The expence was defrayed by the corporation of Boston; and which, including the purchase money of buildings, &c. amounted to nearly the sum of 22,000*l*. It was made passable for carriages, May 2d, 1807.

Boston, like most other places in marshy situations near the sea, experiences a deficiency of good water, as that from the wells is generally brackish. This is found to be the case after boring to a great depth. There are, however, a few private wells, or reservoirs, and one public pump, which furnishes tolerably good water. The cavity with which the latter communicates, consists of two large ancient vaulted rooms, built of brick.

John Fox, the *martyrologist*, whose fame, through his

works, has stood the ordeal of ages, and who occasioned much contention among the papists and protestants, was a native of Boston. He was educated at Oxford, and became fellow of Magdalen College; but refusing to conform to the motley religion set up by king Henry the Eighth, after he had renounced the pope's supremacy, he was appointed tutor to the duke of Norfolk's family, and preached the gospel at Ryegate. To save him from the persecution of the sanguinary *Gardiner*, bishop of Winchester, the duke sent him into Germany. In the time of Edward the Sixth he returned, and resumed his function at Ryegate. Queen Mary soon afterwards ascending the throne, he was again obliged to fly; on which occasion he went to his friend *Operinus*, printer at Basil, whom he had formerly assisted, and there first published his Latin edition of "The Book of Martyrs." On Queen Elizabeth's coming to the crown, Fox returned again to England; was well received by the duke of Norfolk, and, through his patronage, became minister of Ryegate, and prebendary of Shipton, in the diocese of Salisbury.

Engraved by T. Higham from a Sketch by W.J. Hooker Esq.r F.L.S. &c. the Antiquarian Itinerant.

Remains of the Abbey, Tresean, Scilly Isles.

Published for the Proprietors, Aug.t 1 1817 by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

TRESCAW,

SCILLY ISLANDS.

Trescaw, anciently called Iniscaw, was said to be the largest of all the islands of Scilly, in Leland's time, and to have contained sixty households; but if what be said of its extent is true, it has lost much of its land since, for it is at present little more than two miles in length, and six miles and a half round. It contains about eight hundred and thirty acres, and seventy-four dwelling houses, some of which contain several families. People now alive can remember when there were only twelve families upon the island: but many new houses have been built within these last few years.

The Abbey stands on a small eminence, fronting a beautiful pool of water, on the most pleasant and retired situation in the island; the view being altogether tender and delicate, compared to what the other prospects afford. This abbey was founded in the tenth century, and enriched by some of the earls of Cornwall after the Norman Conquest. Very little remains of the monastery, but part of the church belonging to it is still standing, and is used as a burying-place, the inhabitants having a great notion of its superior sanctity. This church is ninety feet in length, and thirty

feet in width, and stands due east and west. In the south side wall, is a fine arch of good workmanship; and on the opposite side, was another arch of the same breadth, which is now fallen down. The church appears, from these two arches fronting each other, to have been built in the form of a cross; the arches are raised with stone of a peculiar fine grit: several windows and doors are cased with the same sort of red stone, which it is thought the monks procured from Normandy.

On the most southern part of the island, fronting St. Mary's Garrison, is an eminence, called Karn News, upon the top of which is an old breast-work, called Oliver's Battery: it is a plot irregular and uneven, and seems to have been fortified long before the age of the Protector.

Part of Glastonbury Abbey, Somersetshire.

Published 1st May 1830 by W. Turvis New Bond St.

GLASTONBURY ABBEY,

SOMERSETSHIRE.

THE history of the foundation of this abbey is by several of the monkish historians thus related:

Philip the apostle, thirty-one years after the death of Christ, on the dispersion of the Christians, preached the gospel among the Franks, of whom he converted and baptised many; and, being desirous of extending Christianity as far as possible, chose out eleven of his most zealous followers, over whom he set his friend, Joseph of Arimathea; and having given them his benediction, sent them to Britain to preach the faith. Arviragus was then king of that part wherein they landed; who, although not converted, yet permitted them to settle in his kingdom; and for that purpose, granted them this place and other lands, to the amount of twelve hides, manses, familys or ploughs, nearly equal to 1440 acres; part of this they enclosed with wattles, or hurdles, and with the same materials erected a place of worship, being the first Christian church in this island.

The legend says it was consecrated by Christ in person, and by him dedicated to the honour of his mother; and that St. David, bishop of Menevia, or St. David's, some time after intending to consecrate it, was forbidden by our Lord, who appeared to him in a vision, and as a token that he had himself performed that ceremonial, with his finger pierced

St. David's hand; which wound was the next day seen by many persons. Here these holy men lived a kind of eremitical life, spending their time in acts of penitence and devotion: they, however, frequently went out into the adjoining country; where, by their preaching, they converted many of the Pagans to Christianity. Two of the successors of Arviragus, observing the good effects this new doctrine had on the morals of their subjects, encouraged them in their undertaking, and confirmed and added to the lands granted by that prince.

After the death of these holy men, the people, for want of pastors, revolted to their idolatry; so that Christianity was nearly forgotten, when king Lucius coming to the throne, and being desirous of knowing the tenets of the Christian religion, applied to Pope Eleutherius, and entreated him to send some preachers into his kingdom. Eleutherius accordingly dispatched Phaganus and Diruvianus, who soon converted and baptised that king and most of his subjects; and in travelling about to instruct the few unconverted, they by chance came to this island; where, finding this chapel built by Joseph and his followers, which had many evidences of having been used as a place of worship by Christians, they obtained it of the king, and appointed twelve of their number to reside there. These lived a sort of monastic life; serving God in the ancient chapel, and keeping up their number, by choosing a fresh member on the death of any of their fraternity. This society was at length reduced into a more regular form by St. Patrick, the Irish apostle, who instructed them in the monastic discipline, and became their first abbot, in which office he continued

Part of Glastonbury Abbey.

Pl. 2.

Published, for the Proprietors Oct.r 1.1817 by W. Clarke New Bond. Street

thirty-nine years. St. Dunstan afterwards introduced among them the rule of St. Benedict.

This place was famous for the residence of the holy fathers, Benignus, Kolumkil, and Gildas the historian: after them came St. David, who added to the east end of the old church a lesser chapel, in manner of a chancel, which he dedicated to the blessed Virgin. Near this chapel was buried St. Joseph of Arimathea, with the other disciples, St. Patrick, St. Gildas, St. Dunstan, and many other saints and martyrs. The monks were now enabled to make themselves an oratory of stone; which they dedicated to Christ, and his apostles St. Peter and St. Paul. The old church was repaired with more lasting materials; the number of monks increased: in a word, this community began to take hasty strides towards that wealth and magnificence for which it became afterwards so renowned.

The account of the foundation here given is far from being uncontroverted; many of our most learned antiquarians doubting whether either Joseph of Arimathea, St. Patrick, or St. David, were ever here: among them are found the respectable names of Spelman, Stillingfleet, and Collier. On the other hand, it is not to be denied, that the popular opinion, founded on tradition, ran strongly for this being the burial-place of Joseph of Arimathea; and, by a record preserved in Rymer's Fœdera, it appears, one John Blome of London, in the reign of Edward the Third, obtained a licence, dated at Westminster, June 10, 1345, to go to the monastery of Glastonbury, and dig for the corpse of Joseph of Arimathea, according to a divine revelation which he said he had on that subject in the preceding year.

This abbey was most liberally endowed by the munificence of king Ina, who built the great church, and enriched the house with so much land and so many privileges, that he has by some, particularly bishop Stillingfleet, been deemed the founder. It was likewise benefited by Edward the Elder, Edred, Edgar, and other Saxon kings and nobles; but at the conquest, king William stripped it of several of its possessions, and bestowed them on his soldiers; and, in 1083, made one Turstin, a Norman, abbot thereof; but afterwards, that king restored to it some of these lands, confirming them by his grant.

In the year 1116, or 1120, the church was rebuilt by Herlewinus, successor to Turstin; and anno 1184, the whole monastery, except part of the abbot's lodgings and the steeple, was consumed by fire; after which, there then being no abbot, king Henry the Second sent one of his chamberlains, Ralph Fitzstephens, to take care of the revenue of the abbey; who began, and partly finished, a new church, and the offices of the house: these were perfected by the abbot Henry de Saliaco, or Swansey; in whose time the tomb of king Arthur was discovered in the cemetery. It is said, king Henry the Second, on the faith of several ancient songs recording his being buried in this place, ordered search to be made; and, at about seven feet under ground, a kind of tomb-stone was found, with a rude leaden cross fixed on it, on which was a Latin inscription, in barbarous Gothic characters, the English of which is, "Here lies buried the famous king Arthur, in the isle of Avalonia." About nine feet below this monumental stone was found a coffin, hollowed out of the solid oak, containing the bones of a human body,

Part of Glastonbury Abbey.

Published for the Proprietors. October 1.1817. by W. Clarke. New Bond Str.

supposed to be that of king Arthur: these were, by the care of the abbot, translated into the church, and covered with a magnificent monument.

About the year 1313, Geoffry Fromond, being made abbot, began the great hall, and made the chapter-house to the middle; his successor, Walter de Tanton, who died before confirmation, made the front of the choir with the curious stone images where the crucifix stood. Adam de Solbury, the next abbot, gave the seven great bells belonging to the church. Walter Monnington, the fifty-third abbot, was a considerable benefactor; he built the vault of the choir and of the presbytery, and lengthened the presbytery two arches: he died anno 1374. John Chinnock, the next in succession, finished what had been begun by Monnington, and built the cloister, dormitory, and fratery; also perfected the great hall and chapter-house, begun by the abbot Fromond. Having continued abbot nearly fifty years, he died anno 1420.

Richard Beere, installed about anno 1495, built the new lodgings by the great chamber, called the king's lodgings in the gallery; as also the new lodgings for the secular priests and clerks of our Lady: he likewise built the greatest part of Edgar's chapel at the east end of the church, arched the east part of the church on both sides, and strengthened the steeple in the middle by a vault of two arches, which would have otherwise fallen: he moreover made a rich altar of silver, gilt, and set it before the high altar; and returning out of Italy, where he had been ambassador, he built the chapel of our Lady of Loretto, adjoining to the north side of the body of the church; he also erected the chapel of the sepulchre at the south end of the body of the church; an

alms-house, with a chapel on the north side of the abbey; and built the manor-place at Sharpham, in the park.

Richard Whyting, the last abbot, successor to Beere, finished Edgar's chapel: he was, according to Willis, and others, a man of irreproachable life and fervent piety; but refusing to surrender up his abbey to king Henry the Eighth, he was sent for to town, and, in his absence, persons were deputed to search his study, who pretended to find there, in a cabinet, a little book written against the king's divorce; upon which, being indicted, he was found guilty of high treason, and was dragged on a hurdle to the top of a high hill, which overlooks the monastery, and whereon stands the church called the Torr; here he was hanged in his monk's habit: after which he was quartered, his head set up on the abbey-gate, and his quarters sent to Bath, Wells, Ilchester, and Bridgewater. The king soon after took possession of the lands and revenues of this abbey; which were valued, according to Speed, at 3508*l.* 13*s.* 4¾*d.*; Dugdale, 3331*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.* ob. The site was granted, 1st of Edward the Sixth, to Edward, duke of Somerset; and the 1st of Elizabeth, to sir Peter Carew.

The abbot's kitchen is much more entire than any of the other buildings of this monastery, and was probably of more modern construction: this surmise is somewhat justified by a tradition, which says, that king Henry the Eighth having some disputes with one of the abbots, threatened to burn his kitchen, thereby insinuating a reproach for his gluttony and luxurious manner of living; to which the abbot haughtily answered, that he would build such a one that all the wood in the royal forests should not suffice to accomplish that

threat, and forthwith erected the present edifice: perhaps this might be true of some former king, but the building seems rather older than the reign of Henry the Eighth.

The Chapel of St Joseph of Arimathea stands at the west end of the conventual church of the abbey, to which it communicated by an arch, and a spacious portal. Dr. Stukely, in his Itinerarium Curiosum, treating of Joseph of Arimathea's chapel, thus deseribes it:—"The present work is about the third building upon the same spot. It is 44 paces long, 36 wide without. 'Tis so entire, that we could well enough draw the whole structure. The roof is chiefly wanting: two little turrets are at the corners of the west end, and two more at the interval of four windows from thence, which seems to indicate the space of ground the first chapel was built on; the rest between it and the church was a sort of ante-chapel: underneath was a vault, now full of water, the floor of the chapel being beaten down into it; it was wrought with great stones. Here was a capacious receptacle of the dead: they have taken up many leaden coffins, and melted them into cisterns. Hence is the subterraneous arched passage to the Torr, according to their notion. The roof of the chapel was finely arched with rib-work of stone; the sides of the wall are full of small pillars of Sussex marble, as likewise the whole church, which was a way of ornamenting in those days; they are mostly beaten down. Between them the walls are painted with pictures of saints, as still easily seen. All the walls are overgrown with ivy, which is the only thing here in a flourishing condition; every thing else presenting a most melancholy, though venerable aspect."

The town of Glastonbury was under the protection of the abbots, and sent members to Parliament, until the death of Abbot Whiting, in the year 1539. It is now a town corporate, (by charter from queen Anne), governed by a mayor, justice, eight aldermen, and sixteen burgesses. It consists of six streets, two parish churches, one of which is a handsome fabric, with a remarkable fine tower, adorned with figures in niches; one Presbyterian meeting-house, one Quaker's meeting-house, two alms-houses, one for men, and the other for women, with a chapel belonging to each; and a free school for thirty boys.

Drawn & Engraved by [illegible]

Meltingham Castle Suffolk

Published for the Proprietors Aug.1.1817 by W.Clarke New Bond Street.

METTINGHAM CASTLE,

SUFFOLK.

METTINGHAM, at the time of the Survey, was part of the possessions of Earl Hugh. It afterwards belonged to a family who took their name from the place, of which descended John de Mettingham, lord chief justice of the Common Pleas, in the reign of Edward the Third, of whom it is recorded, that, in the 18th year of that king, when the rest of the judges were fined and displaced for their corruption, he and Elias de Beckingham only were continued in their places. The family of De Norwich, however, were early possessed of lands in this parish. In 1302, Edward the First granted to sir John de Norwich, knt. and his heirs, free warren in all his demesne lands in Norfolk and Suffolk, among which Mettingham is mentioned. In the 17th of Edward the Third, Sir John de Norwich had licence to make castles of his manor houses at Ling in Norfolk, and Mettingham in Suffolk; and in the 47th of that king, Sir John de Norwich, the last of that family, conveyed to Sir John de Plays, Sir Robert Howard, Sir Roger Boys, &c. the Manor of Ling in Norfolk, to settle it on his college of Mettingham: and on the 5th July, in the 6th year of Richard the Second, licence was granted to the said Sir Robert Howard, Sir John de Plays, &c. to remove the master and eight chaplains of Raveningham College from Norton to the Chapel of the Castle of Metting-

ham in Suffolk, and to increase the same to thirteen; to endow them with the said Castle, the manor of Ilketesball, in Suffolk, &c. This College was originally founded at Raveningham, Norfolk, in 1342, by Sir Walter de Norwich; but in 1350 it was translated to Norton Supcors, and in 1394 to Mettingham. At the death of Sir John de Norwich, the last of the family, he left his lands here and elsewhere to his cousin and next heir, Katherine de Brewes; but she taking upon her the habit of a nun, Robert de Ufford, earl of Suffolk, and son of Margaret de Norwich, inherited her lands as the next heir.

At the Dissolution, the College, with the revenues thereto belonging, of the yearly value of 202*l.* 7*s.* 5¼*d.* were granted, in the 33d year of Henry the Eighth, to Thomas Denny, in which family it sometime continued, but was afterwards purchased by the Buxtons.

The manor of Mettingham Castle has, since 1661, been in the families of Bacon and Hunt, and is now in that of Safford.

The Church of Mettingham was given, by Roger de Glanvile and Gundreda, his countess, to the nuns of Bungay, who got it impropriated to them. The impropriation and advowson were granted to Thomas, duke of Norfolk, 29th of Henry the Eighth. The church still retains marks of considerable antiquity.

An act of Parliament has lately passed for enclosing the common of Mettingham, upon the borders of which the castle is situated.

Published for the Proprietors, July 1 1817, by W Clarke New Bond Street.

BISHOP BONNER'S PALACE,

LAMBETH.

Bishop Bonner's Palace, situated in Lambeth Marsh, on the right hand side, between the turnpike and the Rev. Rowland Hill's Chapel, was long the residence of Edmund Bonner, bishop of London. In 1519 he was created Doctor of Canon law: he was a shrewd politician and civilian, and soon distinguished by cardinal Wolsey, who made him commissary for the faculties, and heaped upon him many church preferments. Bonner was with the cardinal, at Cawood, when he was arrested for high treason, and after the death of that minister, he insinuated himself into the favour of Henry the Eighth, who made him one of his chaplains, and in 1532 he was sent to Rome, to answer for the king, whom his holiness had cited to appear in person, or by proxy. The year following he was dispatched to Pope Clement the Seventh, at Marseilles, upon the excommunication of king Henry, on account of his divorce. Bonner threatened the Pope with so much resolution, that his holiness talked of burning him alive, upon which the bishop thought fit to decamp. In 1538 he was nominated bishop of Hereford, but before consecration was translated to the see of London, and enthroned in April 1540. On the death of Henry the

Eighth, 1547, on the accession of young Edward, Bonner refused the oath of supremacy, and was committed to the Fleet Prison: he promised obedience to the laws, and was released. He condemned not less than 200 Protestants to the flames in the space of three years. When Queen Elizabeth came to the crown, he was deprived of his bishopric, and was committed to the Marshalsea, where he died in 1569, after ten years confinement.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Drawing by [illegible] in the South Circle Antiquarian Itinerary.

Spon Gate Coventry.

Published for the Proprietors July 1817 by W Clarke New Bond Street.

SPON GATE, COVENTRY,

WARWICKSHIRE.

Coventry is a great and ancient city. The time of its foundation is unknown. By the addition of *tre*, a town, it appears as if it had been inhabited by the Britons before the Saxons added the word *coven* to it, as is conjectured, from a nunnery very anciently established here. The site of the old town is supposed to have been on the north side of the present, not only because great foundations are discovered about the spot called St. Nicholas' Church Yard, but from the tumulus near it on the Attherston road, called Barr Hill, on which might have been a castellet.

Coventry lies 91 miles N. W. of London, and is seated on ground gently sloping on most sides; its length from Spon-Street to Much-park-Street is about three quarters of a mile, exclusive of the suburbs. The streets in general are narrow, and composed of very ancient buildings. It was incorporated by Edward the Third, in the eighteenth year of his reign, by letters patent dated the 20th of January. The corporation consists of thirty-one persons, who compose the common-council. Of this number, the mayor, who is chief magistrate, and ten others, are chosen aldermen, who are justices of the peace for life. The mayor is elected annually in the month of October, and is always sworn into office on All Saints

Day, with the other charter-officers. These are the sheriffs, coroner, chamberlain, and Wardens. The recorder, who is usually a nobleman, is only sworn upon his first election. The corporation hold the quarter-sessions regularly, as in counties at large. The mayor and sheriffs hold a court of record for debts under 40*s.* and the sheriffs their county-courts every month.

Henry the Sixth, in 1451, bestowed on this city a very particular mark of his affection, by erecting it, with a considerable district around, into a county, by the name of the County of the City of Coventry; and ordered that the bailiffs should be sheriffs. James the First granted a new charter, wherein, besides confirming the privileges of Henry the Sixth, he gave to the corporation new and very enlarged powers.

The city sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by freemen.

At the entrance into the city once stood a venerable and most magnificent gate, called Sponne Gate, but unfortunately demolished, in order to give admittance to the enormous waggons loaded beyond the height of arches erected when war was our chief trade.

South Entrance to Swinton Church Yorkshire

Published for the Proprietors Sept. 1817. by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

Engraved by J. Higham, from a Drawing by A.F. Harrison, Esq. for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Fountains Abbey, Yorkshire.

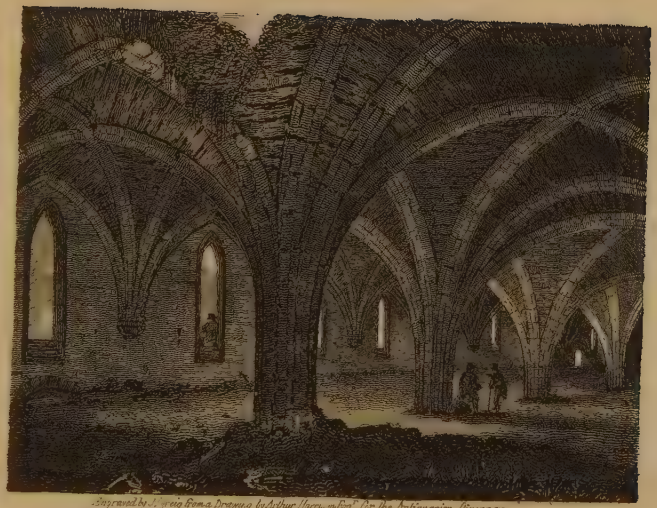
Published, for the Proprietors, Oct.r 1.1817, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

FOUNTAINS ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE.

This celebrated Abbey, situated on the river Skell, about three miles from Ripon, was for monks of the Cistercian order; it may be conjectured to have taken the name of Fountains, from Fontaines in Burgundy, the birth-place of St. Bernard, abbot of Clairvaux: it owed its origin to the piety of some monks from the Benedictine monastery of St. Mary, in York. In 1132, ten or twelve monks separated from St. Mary's, embraced the rule of Cistercians, and established themselves at Fountains. The monks coming off from an old Benedictine abbey, might be desirous to shew, by assuming the name of Fontanensis, de Fontibus, Fountains or Fountaines, that their monastery was fully Cistercian or Bernardine, and that they were under St. Bernard's guidance, a circumstance that would give them high repute in that age. Thurstan, archbishop of York, assigned to them certain lands, about three miles west of Ripon, in the patrimony of St. Peter, whereon to erect a monastery; the place was called Skelldale, from the river which runs through it; no marks of cultivation were to be found near it, and its surface was wholly covered with wood and stone. To this gift he afterwards added the village of Sutton. Richard, the prior of St. Mary's, was elected their abbot; with him they retired, in the depth of winter, to this desert, without any shelter or

provisions, relying on the divine hand of Providence, and the beneficence of those piously disposed. They took up their abode under a large elm tree that stood in the midst of the vale; the branches they thatched with straw, which afforded them some shelter; under it they ate, slept, and prayed: the archbishop occasionally supplied them with bread, and the adjoining stream with drink. During the day they cleared and cultivated a small piece of ground for garden, whilst others were employed in forming with wattles, a little oratory, cells, and offices: it is supposed that they soon changed their elm for a shelter of seven yew trees, growing on the south side of the abbey, all yet (1816) standing except the largest. In their great distress a cart load of bread was sent them by Eustace Fitz-John, owner of Knaresborough Castle. Hugh, dean of York, Serle and Tosti, gave them large donations. Serlo de Pembroke gave them the village of Cayton. Robert de Sartis, knight, and Rujulinda, his wife, gave the town of Harleshowe, and its fields adjacent, with the forest of Warkesale; to these were were added the grange of Aldeburgh, with its appurtenances. In 1140, William, Archbishop of York was deposed; the soldiers, who favoured him, in revenge, set fire to the monastery, which, with half of the oratory, was consumed. The monastery was refounded about the year 1143, and the foundation of the church was laid, and some pillars raised by the abbot, John de Eber, in 1204. John de Pherd, their next abbot, carried on the work, which was finished by John de Canica, who instituted nine altars therein, added the painted pavements, the new cloisters, the infirmary, and a house for the entertainment of the poor. He died A. D. 1245.



Engraved by J. Swaig from a Drawing by Arthur Hazen, Esq.r for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Interior of Fountains Abbey Yorkshire.

London, Pubd. 1st March 1807, by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

Dimensions, &c. of the ruin.—The great tower is 163 feet 6 inches high, and 24 feet square, it is placed at the north end of the transept; immediately behind the altar is the *sanctum sanctorum*, 132 feet long and 36 broad; adjoining is the altar: within a few yards of the tessellated pavement of the altar lies the stone coffin of a Lord Henry de Percy. The transept is 186 feet wide; at the top of the north corner window is the figure of an angel holding a scroll, with the date 1283: the nave or body of the church presents a majestic specimen of the early Gothic architecture of the time of Henry the Third, being completed by abbot, John de Cancia, who died A.D. 1245; the nave is 65 feet wide: the whole length of the edifice, from east to west, is 351 feet. The cloister garden is 125 feet square, and now planted with shrubs and evergreens; the chapter-house is 84 feet by 42; the rubbish within it was cleared away by order of Mr. John Gordon, the head gardener at Studley, about the year 1791, when several tombstones of the abbots interred here were discovered: the floor has been tessellated pavement of various designs, fragments of which still remain. The tombstones are much broken, and the inscriptions defaced; the scriptorium was over the chapter-house, and of the same dimensions; it appears to have been supported by ten pillars of grey marble, the basements of which are now remaining. The kitchen, which is divided, is very small when compared with the other apartments, and is remarkable for a curious arched fire-place. The refectory is 108 feet by 45, with a gallery on one side, probably for disputation. The cloisters are 300 feet long, and 42 feet wide; the roof is arched, and supported by 21 stone pillars; near to

one end is a large stone bason, 2 yards in diameter; over the cloisters is the dormitory, of the same dimensions, under the steps leading to which is the porter's lodge; a few yards distant are the ruins of the apartments formerly occupied by the abbots.

The church, bells, site of the abbey, and most part of its estate, were granted by letters patent, under the great seal of Henry the Eighth, dated 1 October, A. R. 32, to Sir Richard Gresham, knight, and his heirs for ever, subject to a certain ground-rent, payable to the crown. The estates and abbey were sold by Sir Richard to Sir Stephen Proctor, whose daughter and heiress brought them to John Messenger, esq. of one of whose descendants the abbey was purchased by the late William Aislabie, esq. who annexed it to his pleasure grounds. It is now the property of Miss Lawrence, daughter of the late William Lawrence, esq. who represented the borough of Ripon in parliament many years.

Engraved by W. Wallis from a Drawing by Arthur Harrison, Esq.r for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Ripon & Minster, Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors Sept.r 1.1817. by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

RIPON,

YORKSHIRE,

Is a considerable market town and borough, returning two members to parliament. It obviously derives its name from its situation on the "ripa," or bank of a river. The town is undoubtedly of considerable antiquity; but of what origin is wholly uncertain.

The collegiate Church, or Minster, is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Wilfrid, and is a large and venerable Gothic structure. As it has been built and altered at different periods, it exhibits in several instances remarkable changes from the Saxon to the Gothic style of architecture. It is built in the form of a cross, having at the west end two uniform towers, each 110 feet high; and in the centre is the great tower of St. Wilfred, which is of the same height. On each side of these towers was formerly a spire of wood, covered with lead, 120 feet high: but the spire on St. Wilfred's Steeple being blown down in the year 1660, fell upon and demolished the arched roof of the choir. A few years afterwards, the spires at the west end were taken down, in order to prevent similar accidents, and to preserve the uniformity of the fabric. Above the chapter-house is the library, consisting chiefly of books of divinity. At the

west end of the choir are the stalls for the dean, sub-dean, and prebendaries, in regular order. The vestry and chapter-house are on the south side of the choir, and, with the vaults beneath, seem to be the most ancient part of the structure.

In the age of superstition, this church was famous for a piece of priestcraft practised in it, by which considerable sums were obtained for the use of the right reverend Fathers. In the church was a straight passage, leading into a close vaulted room, so contrived that none could pass through it but such as were favoured. This passage was called St. Wilfred's Needle, and served to prove the chastity of any woman suspected of incontinence. We are told, that if she found means to satisfy the good-natured priest by a proper present, she passed through it, and was reputed chaste; but if the sum was not paid, all her efforts would not prevent her remaining in the passage.

The present church was begun in the year 1331, and finished in 1494. It has of late received considerable embellishments, through the laudable exertions of the present dean, Dr. Waddilove, whose constant attention has been directed to repair and adorn this sacred edifice. In short, it is chiefly to his good taste and active superintendance that the fabric owes its present superb appearance.

Engraved by J. Berg from a Drawing by F.M.L. Nicholls for the Antiquarian Repository.

Wykeham Abbey Church Yorkshire.

Published for the Proprietors, Sept.1.1797 by W.Clarke, New Bond Street.

WYKHAM ABBEY,

YORKSHIRE,

Dedicated to the honour of the Virgin Mary and St. Ellen. The site of this abbey is just in the flat part of the country, not far from the road leading from York to Scarborough, on the right hand; but very little remains of the priory, excepting the church, appear at this day. At the time of the dissolution, it contained nine religious houses, whose estate was valued at 25*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* per annum.

This house was granted, in the 25th of Henry the Eighth, A. D. 1543, to Francis Poole, esq. to whom afterwards, in the same year, was granted license to alienate the manor of Wykam, with all its appurtenances in Morton, Wickam, Ruston, and Hutton, to Richard Hutchinson, and his heirs. But, in the 38th year of Henry the Eighth, the rectory of Wykham, with all the tythes of demesne lands, were granted by the king to William Ramsden, to whom soon after he gave license to alienate it to the said Richard Hutchinson and his heirs, whose descendants now possess it. In the 3d of Elizabeth, A. D. 1561, it appears that Richard Hutchinson held the manor of Grindal, in this county, with the rectory of Wykham, *de rege in capite per servicum militare.*

In this church, or where it formerly stood, was a chapel of St. Helen situated, which, being ruinous and in decay, was taken down, and another erected by John de Wickham, dedicated to St. Mary and St. Helen, who, by the king's license, dated the 20th June, 1321, granted to Dame Isabel, prioress, and to this convent and their successors, for finding and sustaining two perpetual chaplains, and their successors, the annual stipend of twelve marks, twelve tofts, nine oxgangs, and twenty-four acres of land, fourteen acres of meadow, and 1*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* annual rent in Wykham, Roston, and Morton Aton, &c. &c. daily to celebrate divine service in the said chapel, for the repose of the founder and all his faithful kindred, which ordination was confirmed by William, archbishop of York, A. D. 1323.

Engd. by E. Roberts from a Drawing by C. Stanley for the Antiquarian

Published for the Proprietors Dec. 1817 by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

YORK,

YORKSHIRE.

Eboracum, or York, the metropolis of Eborasciria, or Yorkshire, situate near the centre of the island, in a rich and extensive valley on the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss, derives its origin from very early ages. The great difficulties attending the etymology of the name, are themselves a proof of its very high antiquity. Ebraucus, the son of Memprucius, the third king from Brute, built a city north of Humber, which, from his own name, he called Kaer-Ebrauc; that is, the city of Ebraucus. This is stated to have been 1223 years before Christ.

The first account we have that can be relied on, is about the year 208, when the Emperor Severus, attended by his two sons, Caracalla and Geta, arrived in Britain. He made York his chief place of residence, and died there.

Constantine the Great, who is believed to have been born in York about 272, divided Britain into three parts, or principalities, of one of which Maxima, or Flavia Cæsariensis, the capital city, most certainly was York.

A great storm happened here in 458, which blew down several houses, and killed many people.

In 521 the British Arthur gained a most decisive victory over the Saxons on Badon-Hills, (said to be now Black-a-moor), where 90,000 of the enemy were slain, and the city of York delivered up to him as soon as he approached it. In this year that great monarch, with his clergy, all his nobility, and soldiers, kept Christmas here; the first festival of the kind ever held in Britain.

During the Saxon heptarchy, the division of the kingdom of the Northumbers, whose capital was York, contained all that part of the island from the Humber mouth to St. Johnston in Scotland.

In the year 1070 William the Conqueror laid siege to York, when, after a gallant defence of about six months, it surrendered.

One of the first parliaments mentioned in history by that name, was held in York, about the year 1160, in the reign of Henry the Second.

On Trinity-Sunday, 1327, Edward the Third gave a solemn and magnificent feast in York, to a company of Hainaulters, who had come to assist that monarch in his wars against the Scots.

In 1389, Richard the Second came to York, in order to accommodate some differences which had arisen betwixt the archbishop, the dean, and chapter, and the mayor and commonality of the city. The affair was of great consequence, but the king, by his excellent management, perfectly settled it; and was so favourable to the citizens as to grant them almost all they desired of him. It was at this time (say our records) King Richard took his sword from his side, and gave

it to be borne before William de Selby, as first lord-mayor of York.

The courts of king's bench and chancery were removed from London to York, anno 1392, at the instigation of Thomas Arundel, then archbishop of York, and lord chancellor of England. This was designed for the benefit of the city, but they remained here only from Midsummer to Christmas, and then returned. In this year King Richard presented the first mace to the city, to be borne before the lord-mayor; in 1396, in the 19th year of his reign, he appointed two sheriffs instead of three bailiffs, and made it a town and county of itself.

In 1604, no less than 3512 persons died of the plague in York; the markets were all cried down; the lord president's courts adjourned to Ripon and Durham, and many of the inhabitants left their houses: the infected were sent to the moors near the city, where booths were erected for them of boards; and the Minster and Minster-yard were close shut up.

In 1643 the parliamentary forces, under Sir Thomas Fairfax, laid siege to York, which, after a defence of eighteen weeks, surrendered on the most honourable terms.

Having premised thus much on the ancient history of the city of York, we shall next proceed to describe the places worthy of a stranger's attention; for there are a very few towns which can boast such monuments of antiquity as York.

CATHEDRAL.—About the year 625, when Edwin the Great was converted to Christianity by Paulinus, archbishop of York,

a little oratory of wood was erected, to serve for the solemnization of divine service until a more suitable one was finished. By the archbishop's directions, the king began to erect a magnificent fabric of stone in the place where the other stood. The building went on very fast; but scarcely were the walls erected, when the royal founder was slain in a battle with Cadwallo, king of Wales, at Hethfield, now called Hatfield Chace, in Yorkshire; the prelate was forced to fly the country, and the fabric left in the naked condition it had just arrived to. In this manner the church lay neglected for some time, until Oswald, a successor of Edwin's, about the year 632, undertook to finish what was begun, and lived to complete it. But scarcely was it brought to this perfection when Oswald was slain in a battle by Penda, the Pagan king of Mercia, and the new-erected structure well-nigh demolished. In this ruinous condition Wilfred found it, on his being made archbishop of this province in the year 669. This prelate immediately began to repair the damages the church had suffered: he repaired the walls, laid on the roof, covered it with lead, and glazed the windows. After this the church stood and flourished for near 400 years, in which time several additions and reparations must have been made to it, but what or how, history is silent in, except the library bestowed on it by archbishop Egbert, about the year 740.—In the year 1069, the Northumbrians, aided by the Danes, seeking to throw off the conqueror's tyrannical yoke, the garrisons in the castles, fearing lest the houses in the suburbs should serve the enemy to fill up the moats and ditches, set fire to them; which spreading, by an

accidental wind, farther than it was intended, burnt down great part of the city, and with it the cathedral fell in almost one common ruin. The ancient fabric thus destroyed and laid in ashes, the canons of the church were expelled, and the revenues seized into the conqueror's hands; but after some time, having made Thomas, his chaplain and treasurer, archbishop of the province, he restored the temporalities to him; and this prelate took possession of his church and diocese in the year 1070, at a time when both were made desolate and almost totally destroyed. Thomas, however, restored them to their former splendour; the church he rebuilt much larger and nobler than it was before, recalled the banished ecclesiastics, filled the vacancies, &c. &c. Once more raised to grandeur, the church continued in great prosperity, till the year 1137, when a casual fire began in the city, which burnt down the cathedral again, and, along with it, St. Mary's Abbey, and thirty-nine parish churches. It lay in ashes until Roger, archbishop in 1171, began to rebuild the choir, with its vaults, and lived to perfect them. Afterwards, in the reign of Henry the Third, Walter Grey, Roger's successor, added the south part of the cross aisle of the church. About the beginning of the reign of Edward the First, 1269, John le Romain, treasurer of the church, began and finished the north transept, and raised a handsome steeple in the midst. His son, the archbishop, proved yet a greater benefactor, for history informs us, that, April 7, 1291, the foundation of the nave of this great church of St. Peter was laid from the west end eastward. William de Milton, archbishop in 1320, carried on the building his predecessor had begun, and finished the west end with the steeples, as it now remains.

Archbishop John Thoresby took down the old choir, and laid the first stone of the present choir, in the year 1361. He contributed 1670*l.* to the work, and finished it about the year 1370. Walter Skirlaw, prebendary of Fenton, archdeacon of the east-riding, and afterwards bishop of the two sees of Litchfield and Durham, began the present steeple in 1370, and was seven or eight years in finishing it.

The whole pile is in the form of a cross, extending from east to west. The front, or west end, consists of two uniform steeples, diminishing as they ascend, in ten several contractions, all cloistered for imagery, with which it seems likely once to have been adorned. On the top of the great doors sits the figure of archbishop William de Melton, principal founder of this part of the church. Below, on each side of the double doors, are the statues of Robert le Vavasour and Robert de Percy; the former of whom gave the use of his quarry at Tadcaster for the masonry, and the other his wood at Bolton for the roofing of the building. In the arch over the gate is the story of Adam and Eve in Paradise, with their expulsion, in fine tracery work. At the basis of each of their towers are two small doors, daily open for entrance into the church at this end of the fabric. The north and south sides of the nave are divided in the length into eight equal and uniform parts, each containing a window between two buttresses which support the lateral aisles; from these again spring flying buttresses, sustaining the more elevated walls of the great middle aisle, and between every two of these appears a window, corresponding in its style with those below. In the south tower formerly hung a ring of twelve bells, which Dean Fountayne, in 1765, took down, and

exchanged for a new set of ten bells, which are allowed to be as complete a peal as any in the kingdom.

In taking a view of the south side of the church, we first observe six tall pinnacles, which have been raised as well for buttresses to the upper building of the nave as ornaments; though now all the articles which joined to them are taken away. Towards the top of each of these pinnacles are cells for images, which are yet standing in them. The south entrance is ascended to by several courses of steps. Over this entrance formerly hung the bell for calling to prayers, but in the time of Dean Finch it was removed to the top of the lanthorn steeple. A little spiral turret, called the fiddler's turret, from the image of a fiddler on the top of it, was taken many years ago from another part of the building, and placed on the summit of this end, which has added much to its decoration. Over the doors, by the care of the same dean, was also placed a handsome dial, both horary and solar, below which two images used to strike the quarters on two small bells, till the chimes were taken down in 1752, and the new clock put up.

Eastward is presented to the view the fine additional building erected by archbishop Thoresby, being all the choir-end of the cathedral. At the top of the finest window in the world sits the archbishop, mitred and robed, in his archiepiscopal chair, having in his left hand the representation of a church, and seeming to point to the window with his left. At the basis of this noble light are the heads of the twelve apostles, with our Saviour in the middle. At the south corner is the head of a king crowned, designed, no doubt, for Edward the Third, in whose time this structure

was erected; and at the north a mitred bishop projects, supposed to represent the founder. On each side of this end also stand the statues of Percy and Vavasour, armed, their shields of arms hanging by them.

We now enter the church. The new pavement, which is a kind of mosaic work, deserves our attention. The plan was drawn by Mr. Kent, under the direction of Lord Burlington. This noble design was begun by subscription from the nobility, clergy, and gentry, of the county, set on foot, and completed in the year 1736, by the care and management of Dr. Osbaldeston, then dean. The expence amounted to upwards of 2500*l.* The grand tower, or lanthorn steeple, is a square building, supported on the inside by four large massy pillars of stone, which make four arches. On the south-west angle is now placed a cupola for the prayer-bell to hang in. In 1753 the two chapels next the clock were fitted up for early prayers, which now begin at seven o'clock. In that nearest the clock, the dean and chapter's court is also held.

The choir, or that part of the church which is dedicated to divine service, is separated from the rest of the building by a magnificent and beautiful screen.—In the front is a row of the effigies of our kings from the Conquest to Henry the Sixth, whose statue was taken down by the order of the archbishop then in being, in compliment to his enemy and successor, Edward the Fourth. The cell remained empty till the reign of James the First, at whose first coming to York the dean and chapter filled it with his figure. In the midst of this screen is placed the door into the choir, which, together with the passage, is wrought with curious mouldings and

carvings. On the centre of the roof is a very neat piece of imagery of the Virgin, with her arms across her breast, and adored by three little angels. Over this door stands the organ.

The choir is still adorned with its ancient wood-work, carved and set up with clusters of knotted pinnacles of different heights. Under these are the stalls for the canons, &c. beginning with the dean's stall on the right hand, and the precentor's on the left, each being assigned to a particular dignitary by a written label over it. The archbishop's throne is situated at the end of the prebendal stalls on the south side, opposite to the pulpit. In winter, from All-Saints to Candlemas, the choir is illuminated, at evening service, by several large branches, besides a small wax candle fixed at every other stall.

The ascent from the body of the church, through the choir, to the communion table, is by a gradation of fifteen steps. In the year 1760, the present dean caused the tapestry to be taken from the altar-screen, which is a magnificent piece of Gothic architecture, forty-nine feet in length and twenty-eight in height. It consists of eight Gothic arches, filled up with beautiful tracery in the manner of windows, with piers and pinnacles between; these support a battlement, enriched with tracery and shields. All the openings are now glazed with plate-glass to the springing of the arches, with bars of gilded copper. By the curious this is esteemed one of the greatest beauties of the church.

From the great west entrance we count seven pillars on a side to the lanthorn, which form eight arches; the two first serves as a basis to the highest, lightest, and most extensive

arch in the world, which supports great part of the weight of two steeples. Over the other arches are placed the arms of the principal benefactors to the fabric, one on each side. On the top of these arches runs an open gallery on both sides the nave; and exactly over the joining of each formerly stood an image, in stone, of the tutelar saints or patrons of the different nations in Europe. Over these are the windows of the middle aisle, which are adorned with imagery and divers coats of arms. The roof of the nave is wood, the ribs or groins of which compose a most curious tracery, adorned with large carved knots, which have been gilded, and are in the nature of key-stones to support the work. The ceiling of the roof having, in the year 1795, been ordered by the dean and chapter to undergo a complete repair, many pieces of curious workmanship have been discovered, which, on account of their great distance from the ground, are nearly hid from the public eye. In the great window at the west end of the church are depicted in full proportion the first eight archbishops and eight saints of the church. The side aisles are arched with stone, the spondils, as the workmen call them, being stone plaistered over. The knots at the angles have been curiously carved and painted.

The south end is enlightened by six windows; that at the top is most remarkable. It is a fine piece of masonry, in form of a marigold; from whence it is called the marigold window, its coloured glass representing the image of that flower.

The first window over the clock-house is adorned with a large image of St. William, archbishop, habited in pontificalibus. The second window consists of two lights, and hath

at the top of both a small image of an old king, sitting in azure robes, placed in a triangle to the Sun and Moon on each side below. On one side is a large image of St. Peter, and on the other that of St. Paul, with their insignia underneath them; in the last is the figure of St. Wilfred. Underneath, and on each side of the clock, are four figures, viz. Abraham, king Solomon, Moses, and St. Peter, which are as large as life, and, with the ornaments, are each fifteen feet high; all of which were painted by the late ingenious Mr. W. Peckitt, of York.

What may justly be called the wonder of the world, both for masonry and glazing, is the noble east window. The upper part is a piece of admirable tracery, below which are 117 partitions, each representing so much of holy writ, that it almost takes in the whole history of the bible.

The north end is beautified with five noble lights, which constitute one large window, and reach almost from top to bottom of this end. They are of a very uncommon make, and are each about fifty feet high and five broad. In 1715 a small border of clear glass was run round their edge, which adds much to their beauty. The great tower, or lanthorn steeple, is founded on four great pillars, each composed of clusters of round columns gradually less as they conjoin the body of it. The arms of England shew that this steeple was not finished till the reign of Henry the Fifth or Sixth, who were the first who altered the old French bearing.

The following are some of the most remarkable monuments:—Archbishop Sewall's is a table tomb, with the figure of a flowery cross upon it, supported by twelve short pillars with Gothic arches.—Archbishop Walter Grey's tomb has

eight Gothic pillars, about eight feet high, with antique arches, supported by a very antique Gothic canopy, adorned with heads and pinnacles, having the bishop's effigy at full length, with his crozier lying at the bottom part.—Prince William de Hatfield, second son of Edward the Third, an alabaster figure in ducal robes, laid at full length, with a lion couchant at his feet.—Archbishop Savage's is a solid table tomb, with a mitred figure laid at full length with his crozier ; it is decorated with coats of arms and Gothic mouldings. This is very elegant.—Dr. Swinburne's is part Gothic and part modern architecture, decorated with coats of arms, small figures, and angels, with the doctor's figure in the posture of praying, under the arch. This gentleman was the author of the well-known Treatise on Wills.—The Right Honourable Charles Howard's, Earl of Carlisle, is a modern marble monument, within a rich iron palisade against the wall, composed of two pilasters, a circular pediment, &c. adorned with cherubim, coats of arms, a bust, and urns.—Sir Thomas Davenport's is a pyramidical monument highly finished ; at the bottom are introduced the arms on a shield, with a branch of cypress on one side, and a laurel branch on the other, tied with a knot of ribbon. On the centre is placed the inscription ; on each side the pilaster, decorated with festoons of oak and myrtle, above which is placed an elegant urn. The pedestal is of dove marble, on which is an ivy branch. The ground is a beautiful variegated marble.—Mrs. Pulleyn's is a pyramidical monument ; at the bottom are elegant festoons of oak, above which is the inscription. On each side are placed, on a ground of dove marble, dropping festoons of lilies ; above is an elegant urn, on the

pedestal of which are placed the arms, decorated on each side with cypress; the outward ground is of a beautiful variegated marble elegantly finished.—Sir George Savile's. On a very rich pedestal stands the statue of Sir George in full length, resting on a column, with a scroll in his hand, on which is the petition of the freeholders of the county of York. The whole is executed in white marble, with a pyramidical ground of dove marble. The inscription on the pedestal bears testimony of the great respect the county paid to the virtues of Sir George Savile.—Archbishop Sharp's is a stately marble structure of the Corinthian order with revealed pilasters, enriched by iron palisades. Upon the pedestal part a mitred figure lies reclined upon its right arm, with a book in its left, decorated with winged boys, urns, &c.—Pelsant Reeves, who fell at the battle of Toulon, 30th Nov. 1793. The inscription is on an oval compartment; on each side are military insignia; above, a wreath of laurel; below, the coat of arms in a mantle. The whole is white marble, on a large ground of dove-coloured marble.—The Earl of Strafford's is a grand marble monument of the Corinthian order. Between the columns, in a double niche, stand the figures of a man and woman with an urn between them; over the niches, in a circular pediment, are the Wentworth's arms, cut in marble; over each column stands a vase or urn; and, upon the pedestal, by each column, stands a weeping boy. —G. W. Anderson's is a compartment, consisting of an oval inscription table, with a serpent twisted round, an emblem of eternity; above are festoons of drapery. The whole is placed on a ground of dove marble.—Sir William Gee's is a very antique architectural monument. Upon the pedestal part

are six small figures in the posture of praying; above are three large figures kneeling in separate arches, decorated with bells, books, coat of arms, cherubim, &c.

DIMENSIONS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

	Feet.
The whole length, besides the buttresses	524½
Breadth of the east end	105
Breadth of the west end	109
Length of the cross-aisle	222
Height of the lanthorn steeple to the vault	188
Height of it to the top of the leads	213
Height of the body of the church	99
Breadth of the side aisles	18
Height of the side arches	42
From the west end to the choir door	261
Length of the choir, from the steps ascending to the door to the present altar table	157½
Breadth of the choir	46½
From the choir door to the east end	222
Height of the east window	75
The breadth of it	32
Height of the chapter-house to the canopy	67
The diameter of it	63
Length of the library	34
The breadth of it	22½
Length of the treasury	30
The breadth of it	20½
Length of the inner vestry	30

	Feet.
The breadth of it	23
Length of the vestry	$44\frac{1}{6}$
The breadth of it	$22\frac{1}{6}$
Height of the partition-wall near the organ, which divides the choir from the church	24

The chapter-house is an octagon of sixty-three feet diameter; the height of it, to the middle knot of the roof, is sixty-seven feet ten inches, unsupported by any pillar, and entirely dependant upon one pin, or plug, geometrically placed in the centre. The outside, however, is strongly supported by eight buttresses. The whole roof has been richly painted with the effigies of kings, princes, &c. and large silver knots of carved wood at the uniting of the timbers; all which are now much defaced and sullied by time. Over this is a spire of timber-work, covered with lead, excellent in its kind. The entrance from the church to this noble room is in the form of a mason's square. Against the pillar, betwixt the two doors, stands an image of stone of the Virgin, with our Saviour in her arms, trampling on the serpent. On entering the house, the first things that are observed are the canons' seats, placed quite round the dome, which are all arched over, every arch being supported by small marble pillars, which are set at a due distance round, and separate the stalls. Over these arches runs a gallery about the house, exquisitely carved, and has been so richly gilt and painted as to be above description. The eight squares of the octagon have each a noble window in them, adorned with coats of arms, pennances, and other devices, except one square,

which is joined to the other building over the entrance ; and this has been painted with the representation of saints, kings, bishops, &c. At the base of this square were placed the images of the twelve apostles, with that of the Virgin and the child Jesus in the midst of them. Tradition assures us, that these images were all of solid silver double gilt ; the apostles were about a foot high, but that of the Virgin must have been near two feet, as appears by the marks where they stood.

The vestry joins to the south side of the church ; it has a council-room and treasury contiguous to it. In the council-room is a large press, where are kept those acts and registers of the church which they want more immediately to consult, together with the following curiosities : a canopy of state, of gold tissue, and two small coronets of silver gilt, which were given by the city for the honour of king James the First, at his coming out of Scotland to this place, in his progress to London ; and the famous horn, if we may so call it, made of an elephant's tooth, which is indeed the greatest piece of antiquity the church can exhibit. By this horn the church holds several lands, which are still called *de Terra Ulphi*. Before the reformation it was handsomely adorned with gold, and was pendant in a chain of the same metal. These ornaments were the occasion of its being taken away at that time ; but, stripped of its golden ornaments, it was returned by Henry Lord Fairfax. The chapter thought fit to decorate it a-new, and to add a Latin inscription to the memory of the restorer. There is also a large rich pastoral staff of silver, about seven feet in length, with a Virgin and a young Saviour in her arms placed within the bend of it ; under

which, on one side, are engraven the arms of Katherine of Portugal, queen dowager of England, who gave this staff to one Smith, her confessor, nominated to be the popish archbishop of York by James II. in the year 1687. On the other side are Smith's family arms, with a mitre and crosier, and a cardinal's cap over them. This magnificent ensign of his pastoral office was wrested from him by a party headed by the Earl of Danby, afterwards Duke of Leeds, when he was marching in solemn precession from the public Romish chapel in the manor, near St. Mary's Abbey, to the cathedral of York. This staff was afterwards deposited in the hands of the dean and chapter. In taking up the old pavement in 1736, the following rings were found, which are still kept in the vestry, and shewn by the vergers among the other curiosities, viz. Archbishop Sewall's, who died in 1258, a plain ruby set in gold; Archbishop Greenfield's, who died in 1315, a plain ruby set in gold; Archbishop Bowet's, who died in 1423, a composition set in gold; Archbishop Neville's, who died in 1476, a sapphire set in gold; and Archbishop Lee's, who died in 1544, glass set in copper gilt. The place which is now called the vestry was anciently a chapel begun by Archbishop Zouch; who laid the foundation about the year 1350. At the new erecting of the choir it was taken down, but rebuilt at the charge of Archbishop Zouch's executors.

The library is a building adjoining to the church, being a chamber of an oblong square, over another room formerly made use of for the singing school, but now for depositing wills and other deeds. Mrs. Matthews, relict of Archbishop Matthews, founded the present library, bestowing on it her husband's books, to the number of 3000 volumes; it has

since been augmented by several bequests, and now contains a body of manuscripts, especially in the ritual and liturgical way, equal to most libraries in the kingdom.

St. Mary's abbey, formerly a most noble and magnificent monastery, but now in ruins, is situate under the walls on the north side of the city. It was built in 1089, and suffered in the general conflagration which burnt down the cathedral in 1137. It lay in ruins till 1270, when it was begun to be rebuilt by Simon de Warwick, then abbot. A few remains of this once noble building are, however, only now observable. There is no place about the city which can boast of a more agreeable scite; being on a rising ground, the aspect south-west, declining every way to the river Ouse, which runs by at the bottom. The whole circumference, by an exact mensuration, is 1280 yards. The abbey-church was 371 feet in length, and 60 in breadth. At the north-east corner of the walls is a tower called St. Mary's Tower, in which all the records, taken out of the religious houses on the north side of the Trent, at their dissolution, were deposited under the care of the lord president. Mr. Dodsworth had but just finished his laborious transepts of these valuable remains, when the tower was blown up in the siege of York in 1644, and most of the original records were destroyed. From the manor shore, on which this abbey is situated, may be seen an octagon tower, unquestionably a Roman structure.

York contains also the following churches:—All Saints, Pavement; All Saints, North-Street; St. Crux, St. Cuthbert's, St. Dennis, St. Helen's, St. John's, St. Lawrence, St. Martin's, Coney-Street; St. Michael-le-Belfrey, St. Mary's,

Castle-gate; St. Michael, Spurrier-gate; St. Martin's, Micklegate; Bishophill the Elder, and Bishophill the Younger; St. Maurice, St. Margaret's, St. Olave's, St. Saviour's, St. Sampson's, Christ Church, Trinity, Goodram-gate; and Trinity, Mickle-gate.

The church of All Saints on the Pavement, is a beautiful old church, with a Gothic steeple of exquisite workmanship. Upon the tower is a fine lantern (with pinnacles of a considerable height) not much unlike that of Boston in Lincolnshire.

St. Margaret's church, in Walmgate, has one of the most extraordinary porches ever seen. It is a most sumptuous and elaborate piece of Saxon architecture, with our Saviour on the cross on the top of it; but what seems still more surprising is, that they say it did not originally belong to the church, but was brought hither from the dissolved hospital of St. Nicholas, without Walmgate-bar.

St. Mary's, in Castle-gate, was greatly admired for a pyramidal steeple; but a flash of lightning struck the top of the spire on the 31st of January, 1797, and damaged it so much that a considerable part of it was obliged to be taken down.—St. Crux's church has a fine modern steeple.

The Castle is situated at the confluence of the rivers Ouse and Foss. The Foss was formerly drawn in a deep moat quite round it, and made inaccessible except by two drawbridges; the largest of which led to the ancient great gate from the country on the south, the other from the city on the north. About the year 1734 the latter was rebuilt in a handsome manner, and is at present the only entrance into the castle, except a small postern near the mills.

The area of the castle is very considerable for a prison: the walls are about 1100 yards in circumference; and, as the prisoners have the liberty of walking in it, their confinement is thereby rendered less irksome and more healthy: it is likewise well supplied with excellent water.—On the right wing of the area is a noble prison for debtors, which does honour to the county. It is on a floor (ascended to by a fine flight of stone steps) on which are eleven rooms, full sixteen feet square, and near twelve high. Above these is the same number of rooms; one or two of them for common-side debtors. On the ground-floor are the goalers' apartments, &c. In the left wing is a handsome chapel, neatly adorned with suitable furniture, to which belong a chaplain and lecturer; the duty of the former is discharged on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; and from Lady-day to Michaelmas on Sunday. The yearly salary from the county is 50*l.* The office of lecturer is discharged, with other duty, on Thursday, when a sermon is delivered. The salary left by legacy is 25*l.* There is also a surgeon for debtors and felons, with a salary of 40*l.*

The felons' court-yard is down five steps between the two wings; in it is a spacious day room for men. The women felons are kept quite separate; they have a day and two night rooms. The condemned room for the women is in another part of the prison.

On the west side of the area is the Basilica, or new county hall, built at the expense of the county, and was opened at the summer assizes in 1777. It is a superb building of Ionic order, 150 feet in length, and 45 feet in breadth, situate on the west side of the area. In the south end is the

court for the trial of prisoners, and in the north the court of *nisi prius*. Each of these is 30 feet in diameter, crowned with a dome 40 feet in height, which is supported by twelve Corinthian columns; adjoining are proper rooms for the grand and petit juries, and other necessary apartments. The entrance into this building is by a loggio of six columns, 30 feet in height, over which are placed the king's arms, an elegant statue of justice, and other emblematical figures.

In the year 1780, an additional building was erected on the east side, under the direction of Mr. Carr, of York, in order to remedy many inconveniences which the humane Mr. Howard observed in the old gaol. This building consists of several spacious arched cells for the confinement of felons for petty and other offences, separate from the more notorious offenders; apartments for work-rooms, and for the confinement of women and debtors; distinct hospital-rooms for the men and women; and apartments for the clerk of assize, county records, &c. The fabric extends in length 105 feet; in the front is a handsome Ionic colonade or loggio, similar to that in the front of the court of justice, which is very convenient for the prisoners to work or walk in.

A tragical scene of bloodshed was perpetrated here on the 11th of March, 1189, which being to be met with in very few historians, we shall give a brief account of it. The Jews from their first introduction into England, growing immensely rich by traffic, never failed to become the object of envy and hatred, both to prince and people, and the slightest pretences were always eagerly laid hold of, to plunder them; so that, on every new accession or turn of affairs, they were

to compound for their safety by large presents to the prince. At the accession of Richard the First, though that prince gave them no disturbance, yet he issued out an order, that no Jew should be present at the ceremony of his coronation, either at church or at dinner. However, the chief of the Jews, from all parts, being summoned to London by their brethren there, in order to agree upon a rich gift to the new king, to obtain his favour and protection, many of them, notwithstanding the injunction, had the curiosity to see the ceremony; but, being observed among the crowd by the guards, they were beaten, abused, and some of them killed. The people hereupon, being impressed with a notion that the king had given orders that the Jews should be destroyed, began a massacre of them in London, and plundered and burnt their houses, and in them many of their wives and children. Though the king immediately ordered a proclamation to stop these proceedings, yet the example at London was followed at Norwich, Lynn, and Stamford, and with still greater fury at York, notwithstanding the king, at his departure for the Holy Land, left orders for the protection of the Jews, and the punishment of such as should molest them; for, being inflamed by a wicked priest, certain bloody wretches, who had resolved upon the destruction of the Jews, and to enrich themselves with their pillage, set fire to a part of the city of York, and, while the citizens were busy in extinguishing the flames, broke into the house of a principal Jew who had been murdered in London, and whose wife had strengthened it for her defence; they murdered the whole family, and all who had taken refuge there, and burned the house to the ground. The Jews upon this,

in the utmost terror, got leave to convey all their wealth into the castle, and obtained shelter there for their own persons, and for their wives and children, except some few, who were sacrificed to the rage of the populace; who burnt all the houses of the Jews throughout the city. It unluckily happened, that the governor of the castle having business in the town, the poor Jews, being afraid he went out to agree upon delivering them up to their enemies, refused him admittance into it again; which incensing him, he applied to the high sheriff, who raised the posse comitatus, besieged the castle, and reduced the Jews to so great extremity, that, being refused mercy, though they offered to buy it at the expense of immense sums, they took the dreadful advice of one of their rabbies, come lately among them from abroad; and first having burnt all their rich goods, and so damaged even their plate, that their barbarous enemies could not be much the better for their spoils, they set fire to all the towers of the castle, and fell each man to cutting the throats of his own family till they had destroyed all who came into this dreadful scheme of their rabbi, who, in the last place, followed the advice he had given. In the mean time, the fire of the castle increasing, a number of unhappy Jews, who would not come into this bloody action, (in vain endeavouring to extinguish it,) from the walls besought the mercy of the besiegers, acquainting them with what had happened; and threw over the dead bodies of their brethren, in confirmation of the truth of what they said; and, offering to become Christians, had hopes given them of their lives; but no sooner did their merciless enemies gain admittance, than they butchered every one of the Jews, calling aloud for baptism,

in hopes of escaping their worse than Paganish cruelty. Not satisfied with this, the barbarous robbers and murderers ran next to the cathedral, where were deposited the bonds and other securities of the money owing to the Jews by the Christians, broke open the chests, and destroyed them all. There were five hundred men who took shelter in the castle, besides women and children. So that the whole number of Jews thus miserably slaughtered, must have been between 1000 and 1500, besides those who were massacred in the city.

We must do this justice to the king, who was then in the Holy Land, that, as soon as he heard of this unparalleled villany, he was highly incensed, and sent orders to the bishop of Ely, his chancellor and regent, to go down in person to York, and execute strict justice, without favour or affection, on all offenders. The bishop came to the city, but the chief author of the riot had fled to Scotland. However, the citizens were laid under a large fine, and the sheriff and governor of the castle were removed from their places, and committed to prison, and the soldiers concerned in the fray were punished, and turned out of service; but not one man either then or afterwards, was executed for this unheard-of barbarity.

At the distance of 77 feet from the castle-gate, on the outside, (the extent of the city's liberties,) are erected the arms of the city.—Here the sheriffs for the city stand to receive the judges of assize, and conduct them to the common-hall, when they come the circuit.

Adjoining to the Castle is a high mount, thrown up by prodigious labour, on which stands a tower, consisting of four segments of circles joined together, called Clifford's Tower.

This place, according to tradition, was built by the Norman conqueror, and takes its name from the Cliffords, William having appointed one of that family the governor. In the following reigns it fell into a ruinous state, and remained in that situation until the rebellion in the time of Charles I. 1664, when it was ordered to be fortified for the defence of the city. The tower being repaired and strengthened with fortifications, a draw-bridge, deep moat, and palisades, on the top was erected a platform, whereon several pieces of cannon were mounted, and a garrison appointed for its defence. On the surrender of the city to the parliament-army it was dismantled of its garrison, except the tower, of which Sir R. Dickinson, then lord mayor of York, was appointed governor. It remained in the hands of his successors till 1683, when Sir John Reresbby was appointed governor by Charles II. In 1684, on the festival of St. George, about ten at night, the magazine took fire, blew up, and reduced the tower to its present situation. We have only further to observe, that, though the conqueror might build the tower, yet the mount on which it stands appears, from its magnitude, to have been effected only by Roman labour.

At the south-east corner of the city, within the walls, is a place of great antiquity; so old as to mock any search yet made for its original. It is called in the most ancient deeds and histories, *Vetus Bellium*, or old Baile, which, according to the etymology of the word, appears to come from the Norman Baile, a prison or place of security; or from baile, an officer who has the jurisdiction over a prison. Leland, and after him Camden, are positive that this is the platform of a

castle. The mount was planted with trees in 1726, and commands a good prospect of the city and surrounding country.

The New Walk is near a mile in length, running along the banks of the Ouse. It is a fine gravelled terrace, agreeably shaded with lofty trees. At convenient distances are placed chairs for the accommodation of the public. The utmost attention is paid to its order; and it is universally allowed to be equal to any public walk in the kingdom. About the centre stood a beautiful stone bridge over the Foss, which (since that river was made navigable) has been taken down, and the present wooden one erected in its place.

The Ouse-Bridge was built, or rather rebuilt, in 1566. It consists of five arches; the middlemost arch is 81 feet, or 27 yards, wide from the first spring of the arch, and 17 high, and was esteemed formerly, one of the largest in Europe. On the bridge stands the great council-chamber of the city, near which the records were kept, till of late years they were removed to the Guildhall. At the foot of the bridge, on the east side of the river, is a convenient quay or wharf, strongly walled and paved, for lading and unlading goods and merchandise.

The city is in circumference two miles and almost three quarters. It is surrounded with walls, which are made commodious for walking on, having an agreeable prospect of both town and country.

Four principal gates or bars, and five posterns, compose the entrances into the city, viz. Mickle-gate-bar to the south west, which is a truly noble entrance, and still bears the

marks of that antiquity which few in the kingdom can boast of; it is adorned with lofty turrets, and handsomely embattled; over the arch hangs a large shield with the arms of France painted and gilt; on each side are two lesser, with the arms of the city on them. The age of the present structure cannot be ascertained, but it is observable that the fleurs de lis in the royal arms are not confined to the number three, which puts it out of doubt they were placed there before the time of Henry the Fifth, as he was the first who gave that peculiar number to the bearing. Bootham-bar, to the north-west; the structure of this port is very ancient, being almost wholly built of grit, but wants that symmetry so very conspicuous in the arch in Mickle-gate-bar. Monk-bar, to the north-east, and Walm-gate-bar, to the south-east, are built in the same manner as the others; towards the foundations are some large blocks of grit, but the arches, &c. are modern. The posterns are, North-street, Skeldergate, Castle-gate, Fisher-gate, and Layerthorpe; which, with the bars, encircle the whole city. The number of houses chargeable with house-tax are computed at about 2574; the number of inhabitants may therefore be estimated at about 15,170.

The city of York has been much improved within a few years past. The streets have been widened in many places, by taking down a number of old houses, built in such a manner as almost to meet in the upper stories, by which the sun and air were nearly excluded in the streets and lower apartments. They have also been new paved, additional drains made, and by the present method of conducting the rain from the houses, are become much drier and cleaner than before. The erection of the locks, about four miles

below the city, has been a great advantage to it; for, before this, the river was frequently very low, leaving quantities of mud and dirt in the very heart of the city; also the filth and mud of the common sewers, which it was unable to wash away. The lock has effectually prevented this for the future, by the river being kept always high, broad, and spacious.—In 1793, a subscription of 25,000*l.* was raised for rendering the Foss navigable. This river had, for many years, been a nuisance to the city; but by this undertaking, it is not only made serviceable to the country through which it runs, but contributes to the salubrity as well as beauty of York.

York is governed by a lord-mayor, recorder, two city-council, twelve aldermen, two sheriffs, twenty-four assistants, seventy-two common-councilmen, and six chamberlains.

The lord-mayor is chosen annually, on the third of Feb. The mayor of York assumes the title of lord in all writing or speaking to him; this honour was bestowed on him by Richard the Second. It is a place of great trust and honour; and, if used to its full extent, he is very near an absolute governor within his district; for persons of what quality soever, living or residing within the liberties, must obey his mandate or summons on any complaint exhibited against them. The judge of assize sits on his right-hand in the courts of justice, himself keeping the chair; neither does he drop the ensigns of his authority to any but the king himself, or the presumptive heir to the crown. At the sessions of peace he is supreme, being always a justice of the peace and one of the quorum. In council he has a casting voice; and in full senate no law nor act can be made without his concurrence.

The recorder is, by virtue of his office, a justice of the peace and of the quorum. He sits at the lord-mayor's right hand as an assistant to him and the bench. He is chosen by the whole corporation, but must be approved of by his majesty before he can enter on his office. Besides the recorder, there are two other counsel assigned the lord-mayor, called the city counsel, who are also, in virtue of their offices, justices of the peace and of the quorum.

The aldermen are chosen from the more respectable class of citizens, and that election is generally confined to those who have fined for, or served, the office of, sheriff: the fine or exemption from this office is generally 200*l.*—The sheriffs are chosen annually on the 21st of September. They have a double function, ministerial and judicial. By the first they execute all processes and precepts of the courts of law, and make returns of the same; and by the next they have authority to hold several courts of a distinct nature. They collect all the public profits, customs, and taxes, of the city and county of the same.—They have the charge of all prisoners for debt or misdemeanors. They view and inspect all weights, measures, &c. visit the markets, ride the fairs, and are answerable to the king's exchequer for all issues and profits arising from the office.

Besides these are a number of citizens, who having passed the office of sheriff, become part of the privy-council, and, with the lord-mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs, compose the upper house. They are called the twenty-four, though they may be more or less than that number.

The last, though not least in authority, are a body of men drawn from the junior or middling class of citizens, in num-

ber 72, and called the common council of the city. They are chosen out of the four wards, viz. Mickle-gate ward, Bootham ward, Monk ward, and Walm-gate ward. They are eighteen in each ward, whose senior presides in his own, but have a foreman or speaker for the whole, who is elected annually. They represent the whole commonalty of the city; and are at all times to be attending upon the lord-mayor and aldermen, when summoned, to advise and consult the public wealth and good of the city.

The chamberlains were formerly twelve, ten, or eight, in number; but for several years past their number has been no more than six. The principal, or lord-mayor's chamberlain, receives from the city's steward the rents collected by him, and all other profits accruing from fines, enfranchisements, charitable bequests, &c.: of all these he keeps an exact account, and has an order or draught signed by the lord-mayor for each disbursement.

The town-clerk is elected in the same manner as the recorder, and must, like him, have the approbation of the king before he enters on his office, which is of the greatest trust, as well as profit, in the corporation.

The present members for the city are, the Honourable Lawrence Dundas, and Sir Mark Sykes, Bart.—For the county, Viscount Lascelles, and Viscount Milton.

This city is independent in the exercise of its constitutional rights. Were there the same number of electors in every other city, and in the respective boroughs, we should not have the baneful effects of influence and corruption to complain of. An equalization of the country into districts,

would supply at least five thousand housekeepers to elect the representatives for each place; and why a mode so simple and practicable cannot be instantly adopted, we must confess we have not sagacity to divine. The right of election is in the corporation, together with the freemen of the city; which freedom is acquired by patrimony, servitude, purchase, or gift of the corporation. In the contested election in 1758, which was a very expensive and smartly-disputed one, and probably, therefore, very thoroughly canvassed, the number of voters was 2233. In the election of 1774, there appeared to be, for Mr. Turner, 828; for Lord John Cavendish, 807; and for Mr. Hawke, 647. Most of the last being single votes, it may be fairly concluded, that upwards of 1450 voters appeared at that election. But as Mr. Hawke gave up the poll long before it would have been concluded, great numbers of persons who were entitled to vote were not called upon; besides which, it was not thought necessary to bring in all the voters who lived at a distance: from which it may be presumed, that the number of voters are not less now than in 1758; but, by those most competent to the knowledge of the fact, they are supposed to be at least a thousand more. The returning officers are the sheriffs.

The Mansion-House is an elegant building, at the north end of Coney-Street, erected in 1725. The great room, in which the lord-mayor entertains the corporation, is 49 feet 6 inches in length, and 27 feet 9 inches in breadth. It is adorned with several full-length portraits by the first masters; among which we find the following: the Marquis of Rockingham, by Sir Joshua Reynolds; Lord Bingley, who

served the office of lord-mayor in 1707; William the Third, George the Second, and several others.

The Guild or Common Hall stands behind the mansion-house; it is a noble structure; being 96 feet by 43, and supported by two rows of oak pillars, very massive and lofty, though each is cut out of a single tree: it is supposed to be one of the finest Gothic rooms in the kingdom. In this hall are held the courts of justice. Adjoining are rooms for the grand and petit juries to consult in; in one of these, being neatly wainscotted, the lord-mayor daily sits to redress grievances, and is called the inner room. In this room is placed the musquetry of the city, proper for equipping four companies of men, consisting of 70 each. The court of the lord president of the north was formerly held in this hall. The window over the lord-mayor's court is adorned with the city's arms, sword, mace, and cap of maintenance, and the emblems of justice and mercy, in finely painted glass, the work of Mr. Edmund Gyles, late of this city. In the inner room is a very beautiful painting on glass, of justice in a triumphal car, done and presented to the corporation by that eminent artist, the late Mr. William Peckitt, of York.

The market places, of which there are two, (the Pavement and Thursday-market,) are spacious, and in every respect convenient. In the Pavement is kept a daily market for vegetables, &c. The cross is a square with a dome, ascended into by winding stairs, and supported by twelve pillars of the Ionic order. It was erected in 1672, by Marmaduke Rawdon, a merchant in London, but a native of York.—The other is used on Saturday as shambles, to which country

butchers have free resort. On the west side of the market-place stands a cross, built in 1705, for the shelter of the market people in bad weather: it is a plain but elegant structure.

The county hospital is situated out of Monk-bar, on the north-east side of the city. Its first institution was in the year 1740, by a legacy of 500*l.* given by the will of the Lady Elizabeth Hastings, and since raised and supported by the benefactions or annual contributions of well-disposed persons. The government of it is vested in such persons as contribute to its support. A donation of twenty pounds, or an annual contribution of two pounds, constitutes a governor, who is entitled to vote in a court, by which all affairs relative to the house are regulated, and by whom trustees are chosen, whose concurrence, in a separate court, is necessary to give force to many resolutions of the governors.

The Lunatic Asylum is situated without Bootham-Bar, on the north-east side, and is a handsome structure. It was established in the year 1777, by general subscription; and had for its general object the cure and relief of such insane persons as were in low and narrow circumstances. Being an establishment without a permanent fund for its support, the patients, or their friends, pay a weekly sum suitable to their abilities; by which means the indigent are relieved at the expence of the affluent.

York has not only to boast of the above excellent charities, but likewise a dispensary, for administering relief to the diseased poor. This charity is chiefly supported by the annual contributions of the wealthy part of the inhabitants.

The Assembly Rooms next claim our attention. For the

purchasing the ground, and erecting this magnificent structure, 5000*l.* and upwards were raised by subscription, in shares of twenty-five pounds and fifty pounds each, by the nobility and gentry of the city and county, and several other parts of the kingdom. They were the design of the late earl of Burlington.

The Museum is kept for public exhibition in a large room adjoining All-Saints Church, High Ouse-gate. It contains a very great variety of British and foreign birds and quadrupeds in good preservation; also many reptiles and insects in spirits, &c. a collection of shells, corals, minerals, and ores, from all parts of the globe; with many antiquities, coins, medals, parts of ancient and savage dresses, Indian manufactured articles, &c. forming in the whole a collection highly worth the sight of any antiquary or lover of natural history.

Entrance to Bunday Priory Yard.

Published for the Proprietor. Oct.r 1.1807 by W. Clarke. New Bond Street.

Drawn & Engraved, by J. Greig, for the Antiquarian Itinerary.

Ancient Buildings Water Lane Ipswich.

Published for the Proprietors Oct.r 1.1817 by W. Clark, New Bond Street.

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Part of St. Marys Abbey. York.

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Clifford's Tower York.

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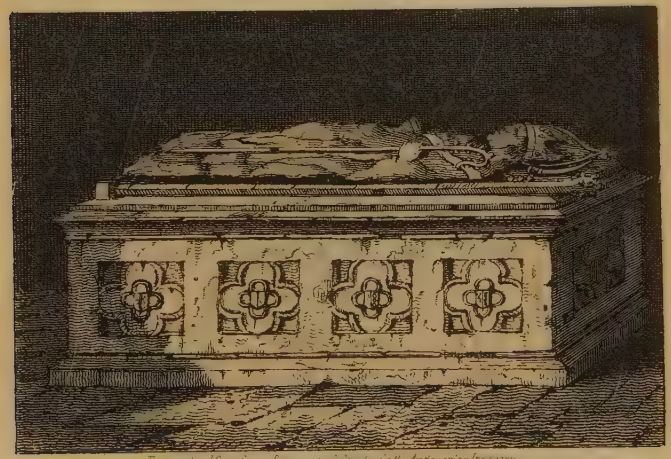
Part of the Castle, York.

Published, for the Proprietors, Nov.1. 1811 by W. Clarke, New Bond. Str.

Pl. 2.

St. Mary's Abbey, York.

Published for the Proprietors Dec. 1st 1814 by W. Clarke, New Bond. Street.



Engraved from a Drawing by Stanley in the Antiquarian Repository.

Tomb of Archbishop Savage, York Cathedral?

Published for the Proprietors Nov. 1.1807 by W. Clarke, New Bond Street.

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Antient Sculpture on Tor Cathedral

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St. Cruxe Church. York.

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Micklegate Bar York.

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St. Williams Chapel. York.

Published 1st Oct. 1807 by W. Clarke New Bond Street.

Engraved by [illegible] from a Drawing by [illegible]

Laythorp. Postern. York.

Published for the Proprietors, Lockwood, 1818, by W. Clarke, New Bond St.

Castle Gate Postern, York.

Published for the Proprietors Dec. 1. 1811 by W. Tacke New Bond St.

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